

## Hurd unveils key reforms of secrets law

### Banned information list to be radically reduced

● A series of liberal reforms to Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act was revealed in a White Paper yesterday.  
● The proposals would effectively end disclosures by serving and former members of the intelligence services.

By Richard Ford and Michael Evans

The Government took the wind out of the sails of both the Opposition and its own rebel backbenchers yesterday with proposals for reforming Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, described the proposals as "a model of openness and liberalism".

The long-awaited White Paper, published yesterday, appeared to be far more liberal

in tone than expected, although it contained a number of uncompromising proposals underpinning the Government's determination to prohibit disclosure of information regarded as damaging to the security of the state.

The White Paper also effectively prevents members and former members of the security and intelligence ser-

disclosed by a Crown servant, would lead to prosecution.

"The essence of the proposals is that it would no longer be a criminal offence, as it is under the present law, to disclose any official information without authority", Mr Hurd said. "The scope of the legislation would be confined to the very small amount of information which it is in the whole nation's interest to keep secret."

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, accused the Government of producing a Draconian White Paper. Mr Hurd dismissed that criticism, saying: "We have gone considerably further in an open direction than was expected, much further than the Labour government was prepared to go 10 years ago."

However, the White Paper confirmed Opposition fears that the Government is not in favour of either the defence of prior publication, under which information can be published if it has already appeared elsewhere; or the defence of public interest, in which a Crown servant can disclose information if he feels it is his duty to tell the public of alleged misdeeds.

Although Mr Hurd's pro-

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**'I suppose the press will say this is a poisoned chalice. I can assure you it's filled with socialist fundamentalism'**



Mr Scargill presenting Mr Kinnock with a Sheffield steel rose bowl after the Labour leader's speech to miners yesterday.

## Kinnock in fierce attack on left

By Philip Webster and Roland Rad

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday fought back from the worst crisis of his leadership with a fierce defence of his policy review and a blistering assault on his far left enemies, whom he accused of taking refuge in permanent opposition.

He took on his foes head-on with a defiant speech to the conference of the National Union of Mineworkers in which he said he would refuse to take Labour into an "ultra-leftist Disneyland".

Lashing a stony-faced Mr Arthur Scargill and other left-wing critics, Mr Kinnock vowed that his policy review would go on, saying that after three election defeats it was the duty of the Labour Party to review policies. The left's position of no compromise with change was not a battle cry for socialism, Mr Kinnock declared. "It's famous last words."

He ridiculed Mr Scargill's description of the review as a malignancy which would split the movement, a comparison which was "ludicrous and ludicrous". And he questioned what "wonderland" the left were living in which made them oppose share ownership, home ownership, the mixed economy or the market.

After his speech Mr Scargill presented Mr Kinnock with a rose bowl, saying: "I suppose the press will say this is a poisoned chalice. I can assure you it's genuine Sheffield steel and it's filled with socialist fundamentalism."

Mr Kinnock's full-frontal attack on the left, after three weeks which have seen him under greater attack across the party than at any time since 1983, was exactly what most Labour MPs had hoped he would deliver.

Faced with the injustice and waste of Toryism, Labour would not "cut and run to some muddled middle ground where we lose our values", he told the conference. But he added: "Neither do we chase off to some ultra-leftist Disneyland where insurrection and general strikes are supposed to bring capitalism to the ground."

"Permanent opposition" was, he said, comfortable, clean and absolutely powerless. "I won't settle for that. The Labour Party won't settle for that."

He suggested that the left in their "wonderland" were lagging behind Communist Russia, where "this very week in

Continued on page 24, col 2

## Americans order 10 airbuses

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

The American aviation industry yesterday gave its seal of approval to Europe's revolutionary "fly by wire" Airbus with a \$325 million order for 10 of the aircraft less than three days after the crash of an A320 in France.

GATX Air, a leasing company in Los Angeles, announced that it was ordering 10 of the A320s.

Mr James Robertson, president of GATX Air, said: "We feel there is a large potential market for leasing of the A320. It is the most technologically advanced commercial aircraft flying today and is the most efficient product available in its market category."

Airbus Industrie, in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake, has now sold 522 A320s to 21 customers.

The order comes as the French continue their investigation into how the pilot managed to fly the aircraft into trees at Habsheim.

Some experts say the jet's computers saved many lives by maintaining the aircraft in level flight and that had the accident involved another type of aircraft, many more would have died.

## Soviet republics reveal dangers of ethnic crisis

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

The full gravity of the situation in the Soviet trans-Caucasus was revealed yesterday when leaders of the two republics involved in the dispute over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh described the passions that had been aroused.

Speaking on the second day of the national Communist Party conference, the First Secretary of the Communist Party in Azerbaijan, Mr Abdul Vezirov, said that developments in Nagorno-Karabakh, the predominantly Armenian region in Azerbaijan, had taken on a "socially dangerous" character.

He said that the migration of Armenians from Azerbaijan and Azeris from Armenia was continuing to cause serious problems, and "serious crimes had been committed".

He proposed the establishment of a state committee on inter-ethnic relations to examine not only the question of Nagorno-Karabakh, but also other nationality problems. Others, including the First Secretaries of Armenia and the Baltic republic of Latvia, had apparently given their support to this idea.

The First Secretary in Armenia, Mr Suren Arutun-

yan, said that the situation was still tense, even explosive. But, he said, it would be wrong to trace the difficulties to the policy of glasnost. It was the years of silence and stagnation which had led to today's problems. Glasnost had simply brought a long-standing historical problem into the open.

According to reports from Stepanakert, the capital of

ities question will now be the subject of a special resolution.

The second day's proceedings also saw a series of attacks on the economist Mr Leonid Abalkin, for having suggested that perestroika had made no progress in reviving the economy.

According to the press spokesman, Mr Yuri Sklyarov, who is also head of the Central Committee's propaganda department, many delegates had complained about the preponderance of speakers who were leaders rather than workers.

Mr Sklyarov also revealed that Mr Gorbachev's report was not approved by a full meeting of the Central Committee.

One of the few "ordinary workers" who was called to speak addressed the vexed question of party-government relations - the issue at the centre of the political reforms proposed by Mr Gorbachev.

The worker, "Comrade Smirnov", argued that there was a risk in trying to separate the party and government to the extent that they seemed to be opposed, because people might start to see the government Soviets as non-communist organisations.

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● The 4,000 daily prize was not claimed yesterday so the Portfolio Accumulator fund rises to £106,000. Prices: page 28

**TOMORROW**

● Erratum: the answer to and winners of our popular competition to win 15 lap-top computers.

**IN PART 2**

## Cash goes out to Becker

Boris Becker, the men's singles champion in 1985 and 1986, beat the holder, Pat Cash, in straight sets to reach the Wimbledon semi-finals. But the second seed, Mats Wilander, went out to Miloslav Meccir.

Martina Navratilova, the women's champion, recovered from a set and 3-0 down against the unseeded Rosalyn Fairbank to join Chris Evert, Pam Shriver and Steffi Graf in the semi-finals. Page 46

## Westland sale

Fiat, the Italian industrial group, is negotiating to sell its stake in Westland, the helicopter manufacturers based in Yeovil, Somerset. Page 25

## Savoy battle

Backroom employees of the Savoy Hotel have written to *The Times* in support of their board's fight against takeover by Trusthouse Forte. Page 25

## Tyson decides

Mike Tyson, the world heavyweight boxing champion, confirmed his retirement yesterday in an American newspaper interview. Page 46

## TIMES FOCUS

Current trends in corporate finance are the subject of a Special Report... Pages 20, 21

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## Government was warned over three years

## How City shunned Clowes

By Lawrence Lever

The Stock Exchange delivered several warnings about Barlow Clowes, the crashed investment group, to the Government over three years, starting in 1984.

The Exchange also warned the Bank of England and rebuffed an approach by Barlow Clowes to become a member last year. It told the Department of Trade and Industry it was working on a detailed investigation into Barlow Clowes, which it started in late 1985.

Nevertheless the DTI granted Barlow Clowes a licence to deal with the public in October 1985 and renewed it for two subsequent years. About 18,000 investors in Barlow Clowes face losses of more than £100 million.

The Government has already announced an independent inquiry, chaired by Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, into the DTI's handling of Barlow Clowes.

Yesterday, Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said Sir Godfrey expected to report on the inquiry "before Parliament reassembles in the autumn."

However, the disclosure of the Exchange's involvement in the Barlow Clowes affair is likely to increase the pressure on the Government to offer compensation to investors, many of whom are pensioners who placed their life savings with the company.

The *Times* has already revealed that Nasdim, a City watchdog for financial intermediaries, warned the DTI about Barlow Clowes several months before it was given a licence by the DTI.

There was evidence that Barlow Clowes was taking in millions of pounds from

investors without first obtaining a licence.

The police and Inland Revenue were both alerted to danger signs at Barlow Clowes around June of last year. It was not until last month that steps were taken to close down Barlow Clowes.

The Exchange's involvement in Barlow Clowes dates back to the early 1980s when one of its member firms ran into severe difficulties because of the collapse of Farrington Stead, a Manchester gifts business run by two former Barlow Clowes employees.

Towards the end of 1983 and in early 1984 several stockbrokers complained to the Exchange that they were encountering delays in receiving settlement of business done with Barlow Clowes. The company was often late in paying for government securities.

Continued on page 24, col 7

## Telecom moves to halt overcharging

By Tony Dawe

A package of measures to prevent overcharging on telephone bills was announced yesterday by OfTel, the government watchdog.

Professor Bryan Carsberg, director general, said they would increase customers' confidence in their bills, which remain the biggest cause of complaint about British Telecom's service.

The company welcomed the measures and said many had been introduced. Professor Carsberg said he would continue to monitor the company's handling of accounts.

The measures come after a series of articles in *The Times* disclosed how metering mistakes and faulty connections could lead to overcharging. Professor Carsberg insisted yesterday that overcharging did not occur at the level suggested by *The Times* investigation but agreed that

"errors can arise and overcharging is a possibility".

The most startling change concerns the metering of telephone calls. Subscribers cannot check their telephone meters because they are installed in the exchanges. He said that Telecom has agreed therefore to install new electronic equipment to control and monitor the meters.

OfTel said last night that it had "vigorously pursued" complaints raised by *The Times* about a series of London exchanges where people were being charged peak rate for off-peak calls and even being charged for free calls such as reporting faults.

Professor Carsberg said Telecom hopes to make itemized bills available to more than half its customers by the end of 1990. "I shall be monitoring progress with this."

## Docklands gallery plan for Thyssen collection

By Brian James

This is the first illustration of the proposed new building, facing south across the River Thames at Canary Wharf, in which Britain proposes to house the Thyssen-Bornemisza art collection: such a drawing formed part of the proposal put by the Prime Minister in person and later described by the baron as "spellbinding".

The building, with its 70,000 square feet of gallery space, is at the prime riverside site of this Docklands development. "The plan is for the gallery to be there at the head of the steps up from the river, greeting water-borne visitors to what will be London's City of the next century."

The dossier of detailed proposals shown to the baron also included arrangements for the display, care and

perpetual reappraisal of the collection of between 400 and 600 of the principal "A" and "B" rated paintings from the total of 1,600 of the baron's works of art.

Britain's campaign, enthusiastically carried forward by the Prince of Wales on a private visit to the baron's home in Switzerland, also provided for the option of a not dissimilar, purpose-built home on an inner-city site in Birmingham.

British Government sources have made it clear they discount none of these possibilities, although for many reasons the Docklands option enjoys most-favoured status. The British package, which the trustees of the collection and the baron are considering, will involve some participation of the private sector in the initial cost (around £120 million) for the pur-

chase of the trust's interest in the paintings. This is in addition to the cost of the building, and an endowment for the maintenance of the collection: small cost for the permanent custody of paintings worth perhaps £1 billion, and of incomparable value as an addition to a nation's cultural stock.

British sources, meanwhile, yesterday remained unruffled by reports that the baron, on holiday with his Spanish wife in Marbella, had unilaterally made a decision on the permanent home for his collection: according to a newspaper report Baron Thyssen had decided that he could not "ignore a promise to Spain... the paintings must go for exhibition to Madrid."

"The paper, simply, has misunderstood."

Continued on page 2, col 5

## The King Size from Dunhill

*Dunhill King Size Filter*

CREATED BY OUR BLENDEES FROM TOBACCOS OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY TO BE THE WORLD'S FINEST CIGARETTES



The statement on every pack of Dunhill King Size cigarettes tells you everything you need to know about the quality and smoothness of the cigarettes inside.

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Warning: SMOKING CAN CAUSE FATAL DISEASES  
Health Departments' Chief Medical Officers



## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Court is poised to curb NUS pickets

The National Union of Seamen expects to be taken back to the High Court to be ordered to call off the mass pickets that still gather at Dover docks to jeer working crew members.

The union said yesterday that such a move was imminent, and indicated that it did not intend to return to court to purge the contempt which led to sequestration of its £2.8 million assets.

Mr Justice Davies, who ordered the sequestration and fined the union £300,000 for interfering with the business of the rival Sealink company, with which the union is not in dispute, said for unlawful secondary picketing, has indicated that the union will not regain control of its assets until the numbers at Dover are strictly limited to six.

The dispute has now lasted 150 days and the NUS is becoming increasingly impoverished as union subscriptions are diverted to the sequestrators.

## NHS fraud acquittal

A doctor accused of defrauding the National Health Service by claiming fees for cervical cancer smear tests that were not performed was acquitted yesterday. Dr Susan Openshaw, aged 61, of Glastonbury, Somerset, denied three charges of obtaining money from the Somerset Family Practitioner Committee by deception and two of using a forged instrument to induce the committee into making unwarranted payments. The trial at Exeter Crown Court was halted on its third day after lengthy legal submissions, and the judge directed the jury to return not-guilty verdicts.

## Abuse change urged

Legislation should protect families of children suspected of being at risk from sexual abuse by introducing medical examinations at home instead of hospitals, Mr Blom-Cooper, QC, urged yesterday. Only if the order, signed by social workers in consultation with medical staff, was ignored would a place of safety order be obtained. Mr Blom-Cooper told a National Children's Conference in Manchester protection for victims was ineffective and insensitive.

## Strike halts factory

The Rowntree Mackintosh factory at Halifax, West Yorkshire, was brought to a standstill yesterday by a dispute involving 165 packers who object to moving from one production line to another. The factory's 2,500 workers are either on strike or have been laid off, halting production of Quality Street chocolates and Walnut Whips. Talks between management and union officials broke down.

## EETPU ultimatum

The TUC last night warned the EETPU electricians' union that there could be no question of extending next Thursday's deadline for complying with a ruling that it must withdraw from two single union deals. Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, rejected a letter from Mr Eric Hammond, electricians' leader, which said the union could not meet the deadline because the result of a ballot of its members would not be known until July 18.

## Compact discs denial

Reports that compact discs become unusable after eight years were denied yesterday by leading manufacturers of the discs and the inventors of CD technology. The fears were triggered by a newspaper report claiming Nimbus Records, a UK-based manufacturer, had evidence that inks on CDs attacked the surfaces. Yesterday it said: "There is certainly no cause for any CD customer to doubt the durability and quality of any disc manufactured to appropriate high standards."

## Police chief cleared over shoot-to-kill allegations

By Paul Valley

Members of the Northern Ireland police authority have voted not to discipline Sir John Hermon, the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, over charges that officers obstructed the course of justice during the Stalker/Sampson investigation into allegations that police operated a shoot-to-kill policy.

The 16 authority members decided against action by a majority of one.

Sir John yesterday issued a statement saying the decision vindicated his claim that he had nothing to fear from any investigation. But the narrowness of the majority has prompted allegations that the Chief Constable does not have the true confidence of the authority.

Mr Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, called for his resignation and Mr Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin, claimed the decision was proof of "a government cover-up".

In Dublin, the Irish government expressed "deep concern" at the narrow majority and said it was disappointed by the decision.

Yesterday the normally taciturn police authority issued a lengthy statement explaining its decision not to appoint an investigating officer to inquire further into the matter and not to discipline Sir John, his deputy Mr Michael McAtamney, and the head of the RUC Special Branch, Mr Trevor Forbes.

Police forensic science experts yesterday rejected an IRA claim that the bomb on the Lisnakea school bus had been intended to explode earlier when no children were on board. Earlier yesterday the IRA in Belfast had said the bomb was primed with a device that should have detonated it as soon as the bus moved. In an attempt to kill the driver who is a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment. Security sources said examination showed that the bomb was detonated with a timer.

The statement disclosed for the first time extracts from the Stalker/Sampson report into claims that the RUC pursued a deliberate policy of shooting unarmed terrorist suspects in three separate incidents in South Armagh in 1982.

Earlier this week the human rights group Amnesty International called for a judicial inquiry into the incidents, in one of which a car was riddled with more than 100 bullets after allegedly failing to stop at a police checkpoint.

The authority decision came after an investigation by Sir Philip Myers, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, who was appointed by Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to look into the possibility of disciplinary proceedings after the Government decided that criminal prosecutions would be inappropriate for security reasons.

## Recruitment crisis threatens quality of lawyers' services

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

The legal profession is facing an unprecedented and worsening recruitment crisis which is leading to shortages of lawyers in both public and private sectors and threatening the range and quality of legal services.

A report published today by the Law Society says that urgent and

radical measures must be taken to tackle the problem which will worsen as demand for legal services grows and the number of graduates falls with the drop in the number of 18-year-olds in the 1990s.

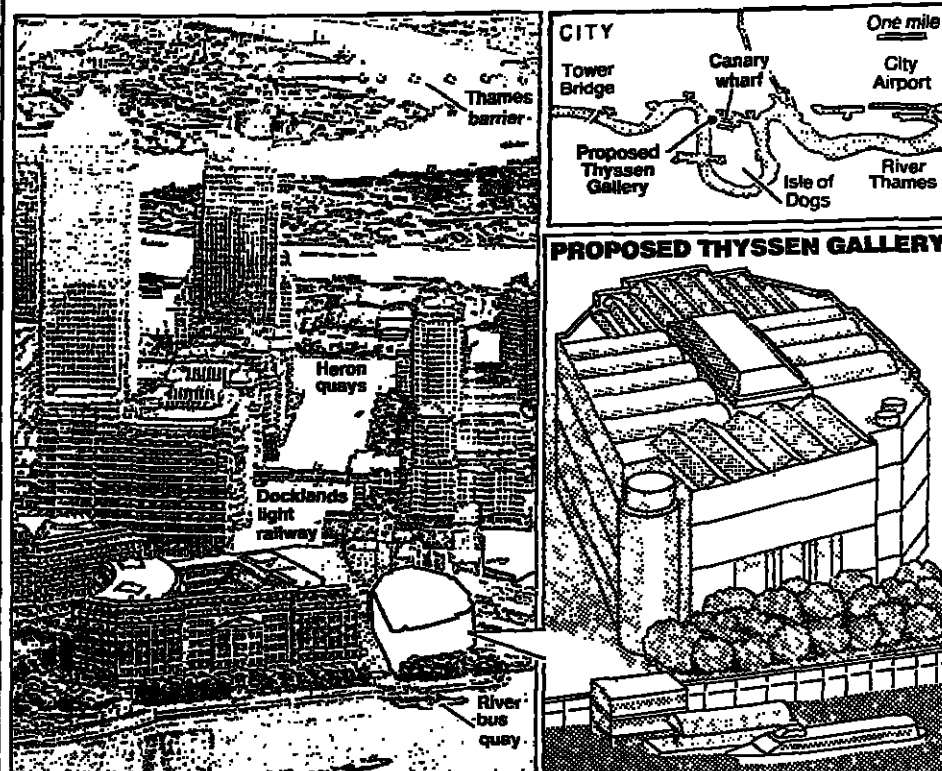
Among steps being considered, some of which mark a complete break with existing Law Society policy, are shortening the qualifying period for becoming a solicitor, to bring it more

in line with other professions such as accountants and with that for the Bar.

At present, law graduates have to do one year at the College of Law and then two years in articles. Other graduates have to do an extra initial qualifying year.

The society may allow qualification for becoming a solicitor after one year of articles or even before articles. Some form of selection system is

## Home for Thyssen art



The proposed gallery to house the Thyssen collection in London, and its Canary wharf site.

Continued from page 1

stood," said a source close to Downing Street. "Of course the paintings are going to Madrid. At first. We have been always aware that the baron had a firm commitment to send the collection to Spain. For a period, that is, of 'up to 10 years'. Just as he stated in his letter of intent to the Spanish Government."

Mr Claude Hanks-Drielsma, the friend of Prince Charles who was responsible for initiating the discussions between Baron Thyssen and the British Government and who has remained actively involved in the negotiations throughout, also issued a formal statement on "speculation about the outcome... of the future of the Thyssen pictures".

Mr Hanks-Drielsma, the chairman of the managing committee of the accountants Price Waterhouse, revealed a letter from the baron

which emphasised that the "ultimate decision on either the short-term or long-term disposition for the collection must be taken by the trustees."

That letter, which was dated May 8 — after the baron had signed the letter of intent in Madrid — also added that Baron Thyssen "was, of course, delighted to reconfirm that he would welcome" a firm proposal from Britain; the proposal he was later to describe as "spellbinding".

Mr Hanks-Drielsma's point is that the baron's commitment to welcoming a British initiative, well established before the Madrid visit, was thus reconfirmed after it. As this was the last communication between the baron and Mrs Thatcher's advisers, headlines suggesting Britain had been "rejected" scarcely make sense.

No one believes that, even had a unilateral decision been made by the holidaying baron

with startling suddenness, he would use a newspaper report to inform Mrs Thatcher and the Prince of Wales.

Aware of the great pressure on the baron, with the baron's patriotic desire to see Spain favoured, and worldwide media interest in one of the greatest private collections to become available this century, the British campaigners are anxious to make no immediate demands on him.

Government advisers draw the greatest comfort, too, from the knowledge that the legal right to assign the collection resides with the trustees: under Swiss tax laws, if the trust did not have final control then the baron himself could be deemed to be liable for tax on their disposal.

It was the severity of such laws that caused the original Thyssen collection, assembled by the baron's father, to be broken up.

## Whitehall wins fight for agency top jobs

By David Walker  
Public Administration Correspondent

Whitehall yesterday appeared to have won the battle over whether the heads of the new-style government executive agencies should come from the private sector or the Civil Service.

Sir Robin Butler, the head of the home civil service, told MPs that "there are potentially enough good managers in the Civil Service" to staff the 16 agencies, which are being set up as part of the Government's pledge to decentralize Whitehall work.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said earlier this year that the Government accepted the report of her efficiency adviser, Sir Robin Ibbotson, advocating the hiring of more than 90 per cent of Whitehall work into new agencies run under tighter managerial disciplines.

It was indicated then that the chief executives in charge of these agencies — which are to run driver vehicle licensing, the stationery office and possibly also social security — might be recruited from business.

But Mr Richard Luce, the Minister for the Civil Service, yesterday supported Sir Robin Butler's testimony before the Treasury and Civil Service Committee. He said that there would be fair and open competition for the chief executive jobs, but added that he was looking to Whitehall to provide the candidates.

This is a defeat for advisers to the Prime Minister who have been urging her to ensure at least some of the chief executive positions are taken by businessmen.

Sir Robin Butler said that civil service executive management "on the ground" was very good. He said ministers would be consulted over the new executive appointments, but civil service procedures would be followed, including the issuing of a certificate stating competition had been open.

## Talks on Aids

Havana (Reuters) — American Aids specialists will visit Cuba in the next few days on an information-gathering trip, the Deputy Health Minister, Señor Héctor Terry, said.

HE'S NOT  
IN THE  
STATES.BUT HE  
DOES  
BUSINESS  
THERE  
EVERY DAY.

"Jack? Nigel."

"Hi Nigel."

"Did the board reach a conclusion?"

"They've decided to launch the issue, if the terms are right."

"How do ours compare?"

"Very well. If you're sure you can take the full 300 million?"

"We've got a syndicate ready and waiting."

"In that case, let's go."

"We've got the deal?"

"You've got it."

"Fantastic. Shall we sign in Paris?"

The rest of this conversation is strictly business.

With AT&T and British Telecom the lines of communication between Britain and the States are open for everyone.

If you want your business to pick up, pick up the phone.



حکومت الفل

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acBy Peter E  
Home Aff  
CorrespondentTwenty-four police officers  
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## Constabulary report

## High number of police road accidents causes concern

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Twenty-four people, including eight police officers, died last year in accidents outside London resulting from police vehicles responding to emergency calls or pursuing suspects. Another 293 people - 141 of them police - were seriously injured.

The figures for England and Wales were collected for the first time in 1987 at the request of Sir Richard Barratt, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, and published yesterday in his annual report. They exclude the Metropolitan Police.

The Association of Chief Police Officers has now set up a working party to examine driver training. Sir Richard said: "Chief officers recognize the need to take all available steps to minimize the risk of accidents."

The figures should be set in the context of the huge annual

A woman police officer accused of causing a fatal road accident by overtaking too near a bend yesterday told St Albans Crown Court that her driving was faultless.

WPC Jagheline Johnston, aged 30, of Kempston, Bedfordshire, who denies causing death by reckless driving, blamed another driver.

The case continues today.

She said she was on a police advanced driving lesson in Northill, Bedfordshire, when she overtook four cars. She said she saw an oncoming car but was able to pull in safely.

WPC Johnston said she later saw the oncoming car had hit a car behind her, killing the driver.

The case continues today.

mileage covered by the police fleet - 364 million miles in 1987, he said.

The statistics also included accidents where there was no contact between the police vehicle and others.

All told, 279 accidents involved death or serious injury. The need to keep such accidents to a minimum was clear, Sir Richard said.

Referring to public order, he said there was "a notable and worrying" spread in 1987 of inner city problems to the suburbs and beyond.

"Incidents of spontaneous

public disorder are becoming much more common in market towns and comparatively isolated areas", he said.

"These outbreaks of disorder do not have their roots in deprivation or disaffection. They mostly involve employed youths who have money to spend on drink, but who lack social discipline. It is often the same class of youth who sets out to cause trouble at football matches."

Sir Richard said, however, that the rate of increase of recorded crime had fallen encouragingly from 4 per cent

to 2 per cent, and the detection rate in England and Wales had risen by 7 per cent.

He said the introduction of a Home Office computer system to solve crimes had been delayed because of the inability of a leading computer company to overcome the technological problems.

He also said discussions had been held on how the proposed Channel tunnel would affect policing resources. A fresh look at cross-border controls was needed.

The Metropolitan Police said that in 1987, eight members of the public died in accidents in its area involving police vehicles on duty.

The Automobile Association said police work was inherently dangerous. One could regret, but not be too surprised, that road casualties had occurred.

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for the year 1987 (Stationery Office, £8.90).

## Enjoying the tastes of summer

By Alan Hamilton

From the front-line of Henley Royal Regatta, which opened yesterday, it can be reported that the social season has never looked healthier, and traditional standards have not been entirely abandoned.

A record 386 oarsmen have entered for the annual water festival of muscle and grunting, and for the first time the stewards' enclosure is sold out from today until Sunday, with nearly 80,000 members and their guests expected.

Caterers have stocked up with 50,000 pints of Pilsner, 14,000 pints of bitter, 5,000 bottles of champagne, and 1,200 lb of lobster. But officials are anxious that record numbers should not be an excuse for lax behaviour.

Yesterday several women in mini-skirts were refused admission to the enclosure as stewards rigidly enforced the ban on bare knees.

Mr Peter Coni, QC, chairman of the regatta, said: "If you go with fashion you get middle-aged women showing thighs that should have been kept secret for years."

"What is the next stage? You start to have people stripping to the waist because they say it's hot. It will begin to look like Lard's or Wimbledon; God forbid we should get down to their level."

Mr Coni and his organizing committee are becoming increasingly dismayed at the growing number of farmers and other riparian landowners renting out fields and lawns, reportedly for up to £25,000 for the week, to allow companies to erect hospitality tents for entertaining clients, or paying guests at up to £150 a head.

The regatta expects to show a profit of more than £300,000.

The only people more distressed than Mr Coni were the *hoi polloi* celebrities returning home by road, who found officers of the Thames Valley Police equipped with breathalysers unusually active.



Charles van Miers, aged 11, from Sherborne, Gloucestershire, sampling his first visit to Henley Royal Regatta yesterday. "It really is lovely", he said (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Moors murder police chief to retire

By Ian Smith

The man who led the hunt to find the bodies of the Moors Murder victims yesterday announced his early retirement, leaving one last mystery unsolved.

Det Chief Supt Peter Topping, the Head of Greater Manchester CID, had been suffering from a neck injury which police surgeons said was aggravated by 18 months searching bleak moorland. That, coupled with the Home Office's refusal to allow the hypothesis of Myra Hindley which might have provided the information needed to find the last body, is believed to have prompted the decision to end his career.

Mr Topping, aged 48, was appointed head of the country's largest provincial police force in 1985. Two months later he reopened files on the case which had

been neglected for two decades. In November 1986 Mr Topping and a team of detectives began searching Saddleworth Moor for the bodies of two children murdered by Hindley and Ian Brady. They persuaded the Home Secretary to allow Hindley and Brady to visit the site twice.

When the body of Pauline Reade, aged 15, was found last year the team was optimistic that the grave of Keith Bennett, aged 12, would be quickly found. Since then, however, Mr Topping has experienced mounting frustration, culminating in the refusal of Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to allow Hindley to undergo hypnosis.

"Of course I am disappointed, who wouldn't be?" said Mr Topping. "For the Home Office to have been so generous in its help and yet to have refused this final

manoeuvre which could end this whole tragic affair leaves me totally bewildered. "Though I have asked the Home Secretary to review his decision he has refused, though no reason has been given. All I know is he has acted on advice from civil servants who do not believe hypnosis would be helpful."

"They may be right - who knows, but no one will ever find out unless the hypnosis session is allowed. If Hindley's subconscious contains no relevant information we would know within minutes."

"If it did then we would know precisely how to proceed. Though now it looks as though we will never get the chance. The file will never be closed in case new information is uncovered. But the chances of that happening becomes progressively less likely."

## Death followed return to drugs

Lord Blackford, aged 26, lost his eighteen-month battle against heroin when he was tempted to use the drug again, an inquest was told yesterday.

Lord Blackford, a stock broker, of Rectitude Square, Chelsea, died after injecting heroin because his tolerance of the drug had decreased.

Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster coroner, recorded a verdict of death through dependence on drugs.

Lord Blackford had been "clean" for some months before his death but went out and bought the drug after a party in Clapham, south-west London, the hearing was told.

Miss Nicky Barthorp, aged 24, Lord Blackford's girl friend, told the inquest that he had been addicted to heroin and she was helping him as he tried to give it up. She added that in the past year he had suffered a couple of relapses.

She said that Lord Black-

ford had not drunk much at the party, a barbecue, but at about midnight said he wanted to get some drugs.

She added: "I knew he meant heroin because he didn't take any other drugs. I had been helping him and of course I didn't want him to go."

"I tried to dissuade him but he went anyway."

Lord Blackford was found lying on his bed fully clothed and with a syringe beside him on June 16, the day after he took the fatal dose.

Miss Lizzy Mason, aged 23, Lord Blackford's sister, said she had gone to his flat with Miss Barthorp after he had failed to appear at work on the Monday morning.

Lord Blackford's GP, Dr Christian Carriv, of Gloucester Road, South Kensington, said he was under the impression his patient was not abusing drugs before his death.

## M50 case man is remanded

By Craig Seton

A part-time night club bouncer from South Wales appeared amid tight security at Worcester Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with the murder of Mrs Marie Wilks, the pregnant mother who was killed on the M50 motorway 12 days ago after her car broke down.

Edward Owen Browning, aged 35, of Vicarage Terrace, Cwmparc, Treorchy, Mid Glamorgan, was remanded in custody until next Thursday after a seven-minute hearing.

He was charged with murdering Mrs Wilks, aged 22, of Ambleside Drive, Warndon, Worcester, on Saturday June 18 at Twynning, Gloucestershire.

Mrs Wilks, who was seven and a half months pregnant, disappeared as she used an emergency telephone point on the motorway in Hereford and Worcester.

Her body was found two days later. She had been stabbed in the neck.

Mr Browning spoke only once, replying: "That is correct, yes", when his name and address were put to him.

Mr Ross Williams, for Mr Browning, said his client, who was granted legal aid, maintained his innocence.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

After the hearing, Mr Williams said that Mr Browning's wife Julie, who is seven months pregnant, and his family were "very distressed", but were standing by him.

The "genetic fingerprinting" technique, pioneered by a scientist at Leicester University, is to be used by detectives investigating the killing, police confirmed yesterday.

## Insurance lifts cost of motoring to 39p a mile

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

The cost of running a new family car has increased by almost double the rate of inflation in the last year and now costs more than 39p a mile, according to the latest RAC figures.

Sharply rising insurance premiums are the biggest factor. A motorist driving a 1.6 litre car 10,000 miles a year spends on average 30 per cent more on insurance, excluding no claims bonuses, than petrol. A family car owner is estimated to spend 5.2p a

mile on repairs and servicing and £7.25 a week on parking, an increase of 25p compared with 1987.

Owners of large cars will find the annual running costs makes for daunting reading. The RAC estimates that for cars of 4.5 litres each mile costs £1.89 with depreciation contributing a hefty 86p a mile to the costs. Should the driver cut his travelling from an average of 10,000 miles a year to just 5,000, the cost is more than £3 a mile.

## Costs 'halted rape watch'

By Mark Ellis

Police surveillance on the home of the suspected "Puney rapist" was withdrawn on the grounds of cost before he allegedly committed one of his most depraved rape attacks, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Detectives kept a month-long vigil during afternoons and evenings outside the house of the man, a chief aged 24, who is accused of raping seven women, attempting to rape another and committing an indecent assault.

Mr Graham Boal, counsel for the prosecution, said police were not there - "no doubt because of overtime costs and so on" - when the suspect, married to a serving Metropolitan Police officer, allegedly attacked a woman aged 23 at midnight on May 11 last year.

The victim was returning home late from work when she saw a black man appear out of the shadows near the Underground station in Tooting, south-west London, the court was told.

The man told her: "Don't scream, all I want is your

money". He then pushed her on to a bed, gagged her with her brassiere, raped her and later forced her to perform an oral sex act.

Before leaving her, he said: "It's a good job you've got a nice body or you'd be dead".

The court was also told that one of the rapist's victims, a nurse aged 23, begged not to be tied up, but the attacker said: "I won't hurt, I swear on the Holy Bible. I've got to do this. I'm into bondage. It turns me on."

The victim, who had gone for a walk after an argument with her boy friend, was attacked from behind and bound and gagged in an alleyway. She was then raped and was forced to perform an oral sex act.

The prosecution said a hull in the attacks, which took place between January 1986 and May last year, coincided with the accused being arrested twice on suspicion. However, he was freed because victims were unable to identify him.

Police kept him under close observation at various times,

and at one stage a team of 12 officers trailed him for 26 days in September and October, monitoring his every move, including shopping trips with his wife.

He was seen on several occasions driving his wife's car on "circuitous routes" in the Tooting and Balham areas of south-west London, taking him past or near the scenes of several attacks.

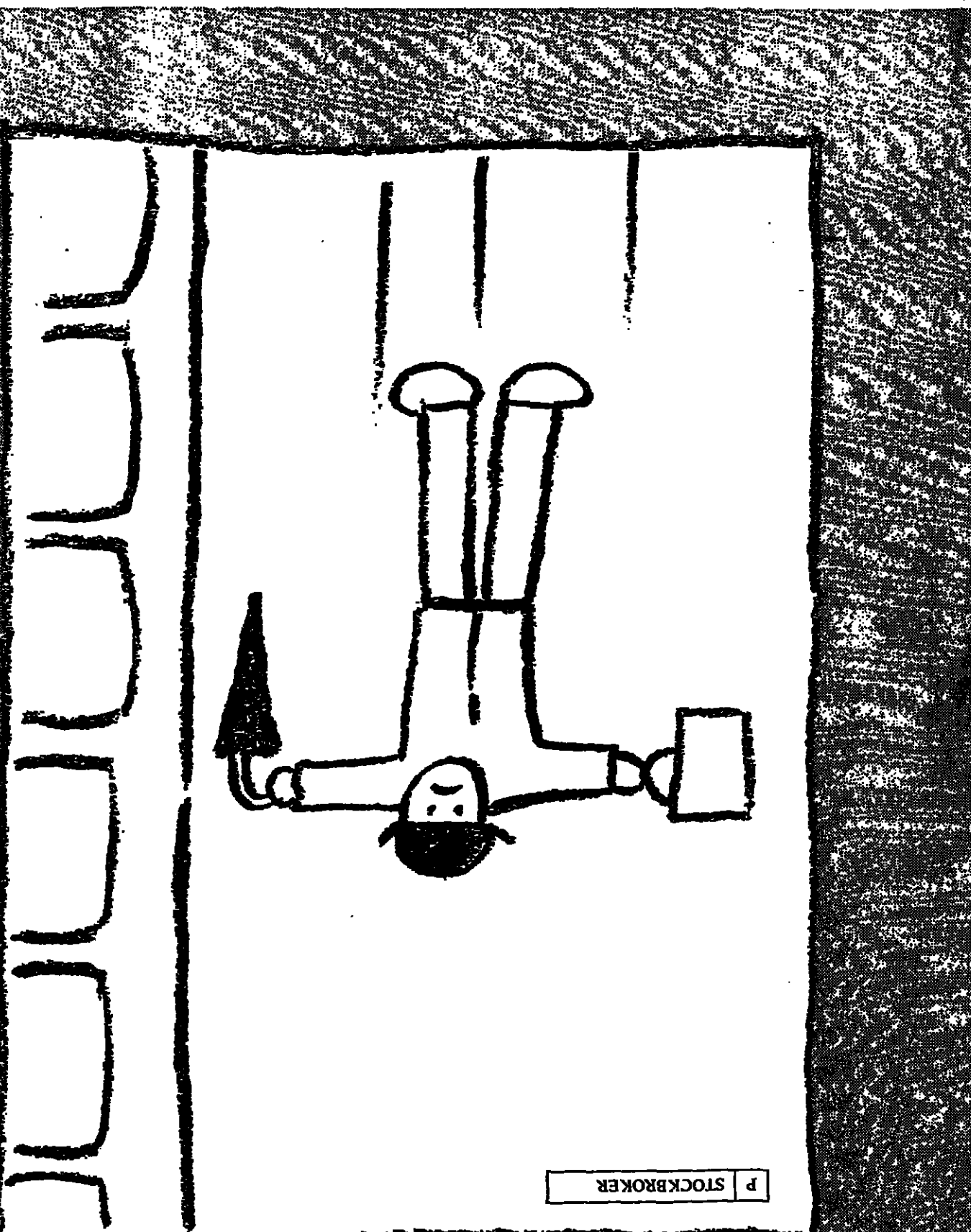
One day he was seen by police to stop near Tooting Bec Common and to disappear into bushes with a belt over his shoulder.

Mr Boal said he was arrested a third time "when his luck ran out" after allegedly raping a girl aged 20 in Tooting, near his mother's home and only a few minutes' drive from his matrimonial home.

His last victim picked him out at an identity parade the next day.

Traces of fibres from her clothes were found on items belonging to the accused. Other forensic evidence also linked him with the attack.

The case continues today.



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## OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT WHITE PAPER

## Law will clamp down on security officers

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

The Government revealed its plans yesterday to replace the much-criticized catch-all Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act with a law which would prohibit only the disclosure of information regarded as "harmful to the public interest".

Stepping carefully through the Official Secrets Act minefield, the White Paper published yesterday proposes a set of measures which, it was hoped, would be acceptable both to the public and to the courts.

## Objectives of the proposals

The White Paper says the Government wanted to look afresh at the issues of its 1979 Bill and the development of recent parliamentary and public thinking. The proposals for replacing section 2, it believed, would be "easily comprehensible, readily applicable by the courts and widely accepted as useful and necessary".

The central concern was to determine in what circumstances unauthorized disclosure of official information should be criminal. "For this purpose it is not sufficient that the disclosure is undesirable, a betrayal of trust or an embarrassment to the Government", the White Paper says.

There were areas in which it would not be justified to take criminal action against a Crown servant. The proposals aimed to narrow the scope of the present law so that the range of circumstances in which the unauthorized disclosure of official information needed to be criminal were clearly defined.

"This will ensure that no one need be in doubt in what circumstances he would be liable to prosecution, and enable the courts to enforce the law without any undue burden of proof being placed either on the defence or on the prosecution."

**Ministerial certificates**

Under the 1979 Bill, the question of whether the disclosure of particular information was likely to cause "serious injury" to the interests of the nation or endanger the safety of a British citizen was to be determined by a certificate from the relevant minister which could

not have been challenged by the defendant in court. The White Paper acknowledges that such an arrangement was criticized for giving ministers too much power. "It was argued that, since the defendant would not be able to challenge the minister's certificate, an essential element of the offence would be considered not by the courts, but by the minister alone."

"The minister would not be seen as disinterested and there would always be the suspicion of political bias", the White Paper says. Various proposals had been made for the power to certify to be shared between the minister and some other person or body. "But no other body or individual shares the minister's responsibility for safeguarding the interests of the nation and none is therefore as well placed to make or review the necessary judgement."

The White Paper continues: "It (the Government) believes that if the issue is not to be decided by a minister it must be left to the courts."

Under the proposals, the prosecution would be required to produce evidence that disclosure of certain information would cause serious damage to the interests of the nation, and the defence would be free to rebut the evidence. The burden of proof would be with the prosecution. There would be no ministerial certificates.

The offence of disclosure of official information should be tried either in the magistrates' courts or in the Crown Court in England and Wales, giving the defendant the opportunity to put his case before a jury. In Scotland it would be for the Crown to decide whether the offence was sufficiently serious to be prosecuted on indictment before a jury.

international relations. The catch-all element of the present law, under which it can be an offence to reveal even trivial official information, would no longer be valid.

In dealing with members of the security and intelligence services - past and present - however, the Government made clear in the White Paper that it would not tolerate their disclosing any information related to their work. Disclosure would be regarded as a criminal offence and lead to prosecution under the Act.

The White Paper says the Government accepted the view by the Franks Committee, which examined Section 2 in 1972,

that the law needed to be replaced, not repealed. Section 1 dealt with espionage activities against the State and there was no widespread dissatisfaction with this part of the Act.

But unless there was also a Section 2, there would be insufficient protection against the disclosure of information which could undermine "national security, help terrorists, impair the ability of the armed forces to defend the country or damage relations with other states, leading to commercial loss or even endangering the lives of British citizens abroad". Suggestions that Section 2 was unnecessary were

"a misconception". The White Paper says: "The Government accepts the view that protection must continue to be given to certain information which Section 1 does not fully protect."

"It believes that it is right to use the criminal law to prohibit disclosure of such information because of the degree of harm to the public interest which may result. However section 2 in its present form undoubtedly goes too wide. The excessive scope of section 2 has also led to its public reputation as an oppressive instrument for the suppression of harmless and legitimate discussion."



Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, at the launch of the White Paper on the reform of the Official Secrets Act, with Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, and Mr Brian Mowbray, Home Office director of information.

## Test of harm to public interest

The White Paper says the Government considered that as far as possible any "test of harm" should be concrete and specific if it were to be applied by the courts. The harm likely to arise from the disclosure of different kinds of information was not the same in all respects in each case. The Government therefore proposed separate tests of likely harm for the different categories of information.

The categories to be included in the new legislation were: defence, security and intelligence; international relations; information obtained in confidence from other governments or international organizations; information useful to criminals; interception of telephone calls, mail and other forms of communication.

The White Paper says the most obvious areas in which the public interest needed to

be protected were those where the protection of the nation from attack from outside or from within was involved. "Clearly new legislation must protect information relating to defence (including civil preparedness) and information relating to security and intelligence."

The White Paper continues: "Indeed, in one respect the country is unable to protect information, it will not be entrusted with such information."

Government considers that it is necessary to go further than the present law. Increasing international co-operation in recent years on defence and on international problems such as terrorism has meant that a growing amount of sensitive

information is being shared with other governments, often through the medium of international organizations. At present, if such information is disclosed abroad, it is not an offence to publish it in this country.

"The Government believes that there is a gap in the law here which is liable to inhibit effective international co-operation. It accordingly proposes that, when information in this category has been provided in confidence to another government or international organization and has been improperly disclosed abroad, its further disclosure in this country should be treated in the same way as if the original disclosure had taken place in this country."

On international relations, the White Paper says a disclosure which disrupted relations between this country and another state might result in measures by that state against British interests, putting at risk the property or even the lives of British citizens. Such information needed to be protected.

The White Paper also points out that the Government's ability to function effectively in international diplomacy could be impaired if information obtained in confidence was disclosed. "If it appears that this country is unwilling or unable to protect information given in confidence, it will not be entrusted with such information."

Furthermore, the ability and willingness of this country to protect the secrets of another state could determine the willingness of that state to protect Britain's secrets.

On information that could be useful to criminals, the White Paper says it was clearly sensible that there should be a ban on the disclosure of official information which could be useful in the commission of a crime, in helping a prisoner to escape from custody or to terrorists.

On interception, the White Paper says: "There is a particular sensitivity about the interception of telephone calls, mail and other forms of communication. It is an exceptional but vital instrument which is used for the protection of society when other means are not available."

Successive governments had recognized that properly controlled interception for limited purposes was not only justified but essential in the public interest. "The effectiveness of interception would be much reduced if details of the practice were readily available."

Information gathered from interception, even where it

was not covered by one of the other categories, also ought not to be publicly available. The White Paper says: "Interception inevitably involves interference, without their knowledge, with the privacy of those whose communications are intercepted. Such interference is acceptable in the public interest only if those responsible for interception maintain the privacy of the information obtained."

The Government considered that it was not necessary or right for criminal sanctions to apply to Cabinet documents as a class in itself, although they would be protected by the proposals if their subject matter merited it. However their coverage *en bloc* would "fuel suspicions that information was being protected by the criminal law merely for fear of political embarrassment."

Nor was it considered necessary to protect economic information as a category on its own. Protection would be provided by disciplinary procedures and, where necessary, by specific legislation.

Under the 1979 Bill, the disclosure by any person of any information relating to security and intelligence would have been an offence. The Government did not now propose that all such disclosures should be an offence. Instead there would be a distinction between disclosures by members and former members of the security and intelligence services and disclosures by other persons.

In the latter case would the disclosure was likely to damage the operation of the security or intelligence services.

However, the argument was different in the case of members or former members of the security and intelligence services. The Government felt that all such disclosures were harmful to the public interest and ought to be criminal. The White Paper says: "They are harmful because they carry a credibility which the disclosure of the same information by any other person does not, and because they reduce public confidence in the services' ability and willingness to carry out their essentially secret duties effectively and loyally."

"They ought to be criminal because those who become members of the services know that membership carries with it a special and inescapable duty of secrecy about their

work. Unauthorized disclosures betray that duty and the trust placed in the members concerned, both by the state and by people who give information to the services."

The Government therefore proposed that it should not be necessary for the prosecution in a court case to produce evidence of the likely damage to the operation of the security or intelligence services when information had been disclosed by a member or former member of one of the services.

The White Paper says that because of the particular credibility attached to statements about security or intelligence by members of the services concerned, even the circulation of misinformation by a member of the services might be as harmful as the disclosure of genuine information. The Government therefore proposed to make it an offence for a member or a former member of the security or intelligence services to make any disclosure "which is either of information relating to security or intelligence or which purports to be of such information or which is intended to be taken as such."

The arguments applied also to those who worked closely in support of the services or were in frequent contact with them, such as certain members of the armed forces who provided technical support or officials in specified posts who deal with the services regularly.

These "non-members" had the same sort of access to sensitive information concerning security and intelligence and to the operation of the services, as members themselves. It seemed right that it should similarly be an offence for any of those non-members to disclose information relating to security or intelligence.

The special offence covering such people, however, would apply only in respect of information which they had acquired while they held such sensitive posts. For any disclosure of information relating to security or intelligence acquired in a previous or subsequent post, the prosecution would have to prove that the operation of the security or intelligence services was likely to be damaged.

The Government proposed that the responsible minister should designate individuals or groups whose duties involved extensive familiarity with the work of the security and intelligence services. The list of persons would not be made public but those concerned would be notified individually and told that they would face the same criminal liability as members of the services.

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## How the media will be affected

On defence matters, the prosecution would have to prove that the disclosure of information was likely either to prejudice the capability of the armed forces to carry out their tasks, or to lead to a risk of loss of life, injury to personnel or damage to equipment or installations; or to prejudice dealings between the Government and another government or international organization.

However, in the case of any disclosure of information obtained in confidence between governments, it was felt that the "test of harm" would not be necessary.

The White Paper says: "There is a wider damage to the standing of the UK in relation to all governments and international organizations. For that reason any unauthorized disclosure is harmful, and the Government sees no purpose in setting a test of harm which is bound to be satisfied in every instance."

Similarly, no test of harm would be needed in the case of disclosures about interception of communications.

**Liability of the discloser**

The White Paper says that since the unauthorized disclosure of official information by a newspaper might be as harmful as that by a Crown servant, the Government believed the legislation should apply to any person who disclosed information in the specified categories "in circumstances where harm is likely to be caused".

However it would not be right to make disclosure criminal except where the discloser knew or could reasonably be expected to know that the disclosure would be likely to cause harm. A distinction could be drawn between the liability of Crown servants and government contractors and of others, including the media.

It would be up to the prosecution to prove not only that the disclosure would be likely to result in harm but that the person making the disclosure could reasonably have been expected to know that harm would be likely to result.

**A defence of public interest**

The White Paper says: "The Government recognizes that some people who make unauthorized disclosures do so for what they see as altruistic reasons and without desire for personal gain. But that is equally true of some people who commit other criminal offences."

The White Paper says that a central objective of reform was to achieve maximum clarity in the law and in its application. A general public interest defence would make it impossible to achieve such clarity.

It adds: "It cannot be acceptable that a person can lawfully disclose information which he knows may, for example, lead to loss of life simply because he conceives that he has a reason of a public character for doing so."

The Government therefore considered that there should be no general public interest defence and that any argument as to the effect of disclosure on the public interest should take place within the context of the proposed damage tests.

**Defence of prior publication**

The White Paper says the rationale for this defence was that, if the information was publicly available, a second disclosure could not be harmful. The Government considered this to be flawed. "There are circumstances in which the disclosure of information in any of the categories which the Government proposes to cover in new legislation may be harmful even though it has previously been disclosed. Indeed, in certain circumstances a second or subsequent disclosure may be more harmful."

For example, a newspaper story about a certain matter may carry little weight in the absence of firm evidence of its validity; but confirmation of that story by, say, a senior official of the relevant government department would be very much more damaging.

"Similarly, the publication of a list of addresses of persons in public life may capture the interest of terrorist groups much more readily than the same information scattered in disparate previous publications."

The Government therefore did not propose that there should be an absolute defence of prior publication for any category of information. But in cases in which the prosecution would have to show that disclosure was likely to result in harm to national security, the offence would not be proved if no further harm was likely to arise from a second disclosure.

The Government further proposed that it should be an offence for anyone wrongfully in possession of a document containing information in the proposed categories to fail to return the document when required to do so.

For the central offence of deliberate disclosure, the Government proposed that the new legislation should provide the same maximum penalty as the present Section 2: two years' imprisonment or a fine or both.

The White Paper says the proposals would not apply to criminal sanctions to disclosures which were not likely to harm the public interest, nor to anyone who could not reasonably have been expected to

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# Employment market is set for a boom, survey shows

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

A buoyant outlook for employment in the next three months is shown in a survey of more than 1,800 employers representing three million workers, with opportunities in regions such as Scotland and South Wales better than ever.

Asked about staff recruitment plans for the third quarter of the year, 57 per cent of employers in the UK said they intended to hire more workers. That compared with 32 per cent in the second quarter, and 28 per cent in last year's third quarter.

Comparative figures for employers who intended to increase their staffs and those who intended to lay off workers were the best for 15 years,

according to Manpower, the recruitment company that carries out the survey every quarter. In Scotland, 40 per cent of employers said they intended to take on more workers, compared with only 21 per cent in the previous quarter and 28 per cent in the third quarter last year.

In South Wales, 44 per cent of employers said they were recruiting, compared with 37 per cent in the second quarter of the year, and 32 per cent in the third quarter last year.

Throughout the UK, manufacturing industry continues to outperform the national average, with 38 per cent of employers planning to recruit. In the previous three months,

the figure was 33 per cent. During the same period last year, it was 26 per cent.

The percentage of those planning to shed labour has fallen from 8 per cent in the last quarter to 7 per cent.

Mr Mitchell Fromstein, president of Manpower, said the figures were so bullish that Britain ought not to have an unemployment problem at all.

"The difficulty here," he said, "is that there is a large pool of 'stubbornly' unemployed people and then there are the unemployed. Those are the workers without skills, or those who find themselves living in the wrong place."

He said that because of rapidly approaching demographic changes, employers would have to lower their expectation of the skills held by people they wished to recruit.

"The demands of most employers are still too high," he said. "With fewer young people coming out of school, they are going to have to take on less qualified people and train them."

He said more use would have to be made of part-time workers and women re-entering the market place after career breaks.

The survey shows the boom in building is also being

sustained and that elsewhere in the public sector, the prospect for work is noticeably brighter.

In the services industry, the same percentage as manufacturing firms (38) forecast that they would be recruiting this summer. The figure in the last quarter was 31 per cent.

Only seven months after the stock market crash, 51 per cent of banking employers said they planned to recruit staff, compared with 48 per cent a year ago and 39 per cent in the second quarter this year.

● The impact of new microchip technology on employment has been far less dramatic than originally feared. Most manufacturing employers say it has produced better performance levels, quality, flexibility and reduced costs.

The Policy Studies Institute says that in the past 10 years, the number of factories in Britain using the new technology has risen from one in 14 to more than 66 per cent.

*The Impact of Microelectronics: Diffusion, Benefits and Problems in British Industry* (FSI, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR; £19.95).

*The Manpower Survey of Employment Prospects, 3rd Qtr 1988* (Manpower Pte, Manpower House, 270-272 High Street, Slough, SL1 1LJ; free).

**Q** Do you expect an increase, decrease, or no change in your company's staffing levels in the next three months ending in September?

	Increase (%)		Decrease (%)		No Change (%)	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
Average	28	57	7	6	65	54
Scotland	28	40	3	4	69	52
North West	23	30	10	13	66	57
North East	16	29	11	14	70	57
London	29	34	7	9	62	56
Home Counties	36	40	8	5	55	52
South	34	41	6	5	60	53
York & Humberside	34	34	9	11	53	55
York & Humberside	35	30	5	8	58	61
East Midlands	30	36	7	3	58	61
East Anglia	29	35	4	7	65	58
West Midlands	32	44	9	10	58	46
South Wales	32	44	9	10	58	46
The West	27	39	6	5	66	53

Note: All figures are rounded down for simplicity. "Don't Know" estimates are not shown, as percentages may not add up to 100.

# Conductors put on their mettle



Martyn Brabbins (left) and Stephen Clarke going through their paces yesterday in the preliminary rounds of the third Leeds Conductors' Competition at the city's Town Hall.

The competitors in this biennial event have to perform in front of a distinguished panel of judges, this year chaired by Sir Charles Groves, having been given

only 30 minutes' notice of which piece they will have to conduct. The guinea pig orchestra for 1988 is Opera North's English Northern Philharmonic.

The winning conductor will receive a prize of £1,200 with the three runners-up sharing £2,300.

The competition also provides a platform for entrants to launch their careers

in the highly-competitive world of conducting. Previous winners include Grant Llewellyn and Stan Edwards, who now has a three-year contract with the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and will be conducting *La Traviata* at Glyndebourne this summer.

The competition runs until July 2. (Photographs: Joan Russell)

## Royal Norwich Show

# Minister against loss of farmland

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Mr John MacGregor, the Minister of Agriculture, made it clear yesterday that he would oppose strongly the large-scale loss of high-quality farmland to fuel East Anglia's economic boom.

His remarks are likely to be contrasted with recent statements by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, that more land must be found for housing and other developments in the South-east.

While pressures might be greater still in some other parts of the country, Norfolk and Suffolk would experience their own share of pressures, Mr MacGregor said.

"We want to get the benefits of growth, but I am determined that we must not see a carpet of concrete stretching south from Norwich," he said.

Speaking at the Royal Norfolk Show, just outside Norwich, he said the region's new industries should not in themselves be seen as a threat to agriculture. Employment in farming was declining, and it was heartening to see opportunities opening up.

But his two-day visit to the show, of which he is this year's president, had reminded him of the continuing importance of agriculture to the local economy.

Last year the county produced 9 per cent of the nation's barley, 7 per cent of its wheat, 15 per cent of its potatoes, 29 per cent of its sugar beet, 8 per cent of its poultry, 8 per cent of its pigs, 123,000 sheep and 73,000 cattle.

The present North American drought was a reminder that "we should not make easy assumptions about the future availability of food supplies."

"I always had in the back of my mind that, if there were some unforeseeable shortage in a few years' time we must be in a position to put the land back into production," he said. That was the object of the Government's new set-aside scheme, whereby farmers would be paid for leaving part of their land fallow or under grass.

Restricting the permanent loss of land to development should not be confused with the need to take action on world surpluses. The American drought had changed the picture for the moment, but was unlikely to be more than a temporary factor, and there was a real risk of a trade war next year unless progress was made on the present round of GATT negotiations.

Agriculture was going through a period of structural change, and nowhere was that better appreciated than in Norfolk which had often been in the forefront of similar changes in the past.

**CATTLE:** British Friesians: Best cow or heifer: J F Temple & Son Ltd, New Farm, Wells, Norfolk. Best bull: J F Temple & Son Ltd, New Farm, Wells, Norfolk. Dairy short-horn: Best bull: J P Wyatt, Grange Farm, Snettiston, Norfolk. Best cow or heifer: J P Wyatt, Ayrshire: Best cow or heifer: J Patterson, Hall Farm, Dillham, Norfolk. Jersey: Best bull: Mr & Mrs F Nelson, Ugate Farm, Snettiston, Norfolk. Guernsey: Best cow or heifer: Mr & Mrs N R Kennard, Instead Manor, Weybread, Norfolk. Aberdeen Angus: Best cow

B W Carter, Priory Farm, Blackborough End, Norfolk. Best bull: L H McLaren & Sons, Brackley, Northants. Overall champion: L H McLaren & Sons.

Hereford: Best female: E A Jones, White Dyke Farm, Hockwold, Norfolk. Best bull: Cheveley Park Farm, Newmarket, Suffolk. Overall champion: Cheveley Park Farm.

Lincoln Red: Best cow or heifer: H M Needler, Randy, Lincs. Best bull: Mandy Farms Ltd, Overall champion: Mandy Farms Ltd. Best cow or heifer: Brookside Garden Centre, East Beckham, Kent. Best bull: Crede Farm Partnership, Crede Farm, Bosham, Sussex. Overall champion: Crede Farm Partnership.

British White: Best cow or heifer: Rippon Hall Farm, Hevingham, Norfolk. Lincolnshire: Best bull: F W Cook & Son, Albany Farm, Fen End Over, Cambridge. Overall champion: Rippon Hall Farm.

Limousin: Best cow or heifer: C & L Read, Heston, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Best bull: D & M K Green & Sons, Giffords Farm, St Ives, Hunts. Overall: D & M K Green, Charvalake.

Best cow or heifer: E J Holman, Aylsham, Norfolk. Best bull: Mrs R & K Proctor, Church Farm, Boughton, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Overall champion: R & K Proctor.

British Simmental: Best cow or heifer: E W Filby & Sons, Grove Farm, Felbridge, Norfolk. Best bull: G D Key & Sons, Abbey Farm, Mundham, Norfolk. Overall champion: G D Key & Sons, Murray Grey: Best cow or heifer: N & S De La Cour, Wilby, House Farm, Quidenham, Norfolk. Best bull: Messrs R & W Thompson, Haversham Farm, Hampholme, Yorkshire. Overall champion: Messrs R & W Thompson.

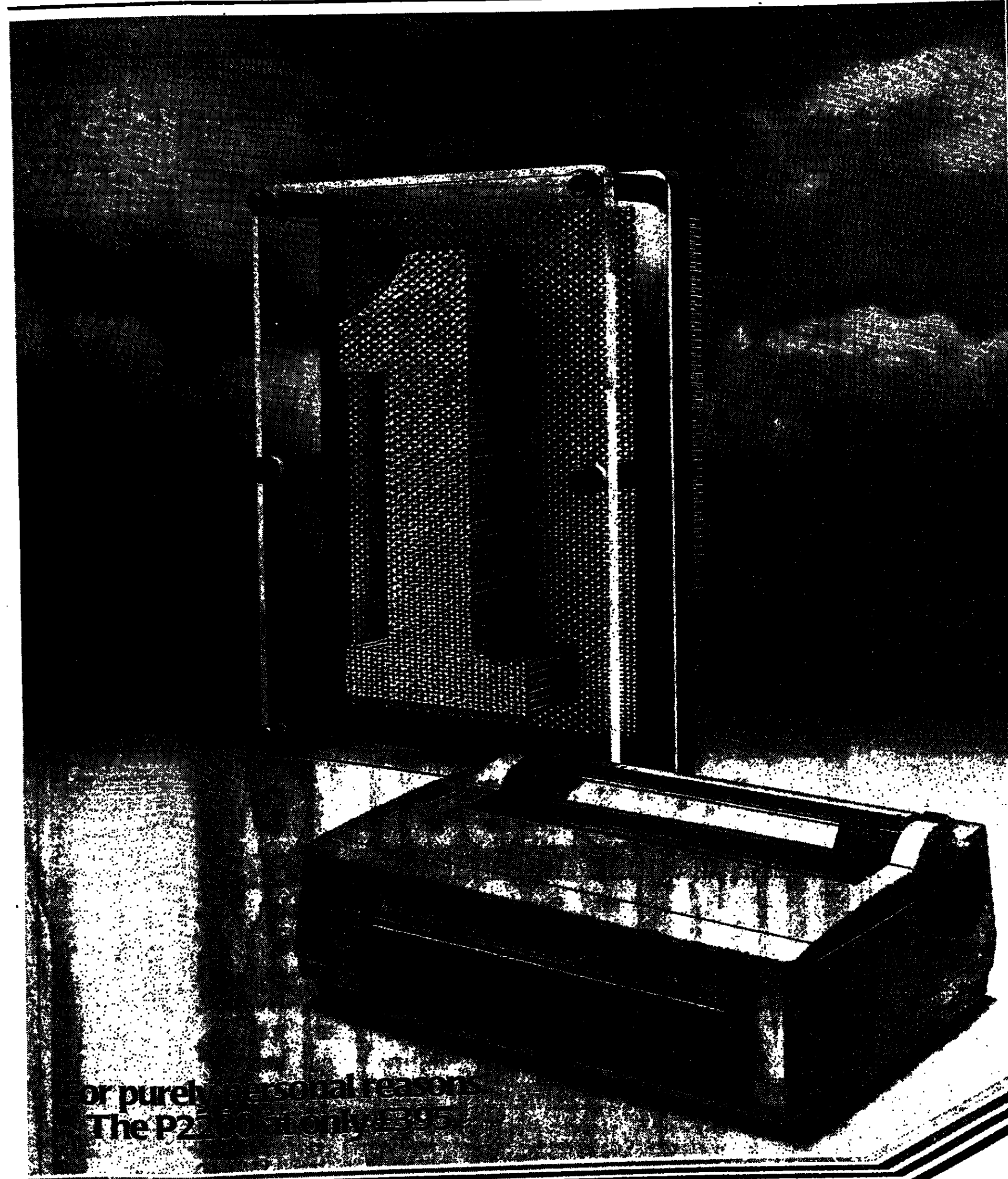
Blonde D'Aquitaine: Best cow or heifer: Mr & Mrs B Crofts, East End Farm, Billingham, Norfolk. Best bull: Mr & Mrs B Crofts. Overall champion: Mr & Mrs B Crofts. Belgian Blue: Best bull: J O Adams & Son Ltd, Watford Village, Northampton. Best cow or heifer: Mr & Mrs D Newton, Newton, Norfolk. Overall champion: Mrs & Mrs D Newton. Any other pure breed: Best cow or heifer: Mrs K Long, Green Farm, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk. Best bull: Mr K Long. Overall champion: Mrs K Long. Commercial beef class: Best exhibitor: Cattle Breeders International Ltd.

**SHEEP:** Suffolk: Best ram: Dr S & Mr K Winchester, Oaklands Farm, Bexhill-on-Sea, E Sussex. Best ewe: E J Cresswell. Overall champion: Dr S & Mr K Winchester. Jacob: Best ram: Mrs R Beecher, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Best ewe: Mrs R Beecher. Overall champion: Mrs R Beecher. Texel: Best ram: M J & D J Keeler, Horseshed, Norfolk. Best ewe: E M Spratt, Hall Farm, Necton, Norfolk. Overall champion: M J & D J Keeler.

**PIGS:** Best commercial: P M Reader, South Lopham, Norfolk. Best white: M Copeman, Carleton Road, Norfolk. Best coloured: F Long & Sons, Brundell, Norfolk.

**HORSES:** Arab: Best pure bred: Riazana, owned by Mrs J F D Trimmingham, The Grange Arabians, Carrington, near Boston, Lincs. Hunter in hand: Mocking Bird, owned by Mrs & Mrs Porter, Reach, Cambs. Shires: Best shire stallion: Mr B D Benham, Broad Farm, Acre, Norfolk. Best shire mare or filly: J B Cook Ltd, 22 Halvergate, Spalding, Lincs.

Part-bred Arab in hand: Silver Highlight, owned by Mr F P Barclay, Little Dunham Lodge, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Suffolk: Best stallion: R Cook & Sons, New House Farm, Oby, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Best Suffolk mare or filly: R Cook & Sons. Best Suffolk male, female or gelding: Mr R Cook & Sons.



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# Gorbachev

From Mary  
As the national conference of the Soviet Communists began to open into closed session for the second day, Muscovites began to speculate about the unexpected changes called for by Mikhail Gorbachev to reform the "half-blooded" democracy of the Soviet Union. One of the most controversial points was his proposal to change the composition of the top legislative body, the Supreme Soviet. A team of 12 British delegates flew to Moscow yesterday to inspect a top secret weapons plant in Shikhar, south of Moscow. The plant was built by the Bankova chemical establishment in Moscow (Nicholas B. writes). The group is headed by Miss Tessa Solesby, the UK delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference, and Dr Graham, the director of the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down. Soviet experts visited in

to make the first secret local party organization chairman of the local government, or Soviet. Gorbachev presented the would increase the local government (without secret ballot), without the authority of the communist Party. Academician L. Abetkin, a leading economist and adviser to Mr Gorbachev who is believed to favour retention of the central system but in

# New

Moscow (Reuter) - A and social reforms members of the KGB Soviet newspaper yesterday the public a rare insight of the state security police.

The six proposals Moscow News included criminals' restrictions which had biological effects, a reference to a scrap of the flow of rivers for

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## Soviet Union takes cautious stock of unexpected call for 'full-blooded' democracy

## Gorbachov may have pushed too far too fast for some

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

As the national conference of the Soviet Communist Party went into closed session for its second day, Moscowites and delegates alike began to take stock of the unexpected changes called for by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov to realize "full-blooded" democracy in the Soviet Union.

One of the most contentious points was his proposal to change the composition and function of the top legislative body, the Supreme Soviet, and

A team of 12 British defence experts flew to Moscow yesterday to inspect a top secret chemical weapons plant at Shikhan, south of Moscow, and the Bankova chemical training establishment in Moscow (Nicholas Boon writes). The group is headed by Miss Tessa Solesby, head of the UK delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference, and Dr Graham Pearson, the director of the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, which Soviet experts visited in May.

to make the first secretary of a local party organization the chairman of the local government, or Soviet. As Mr Gorbachov presented this would increase the power of local government (which would be elected directly by secret ballot), without affecting the authority of the Communist Party.

Academician Leonid Abalkin, a leading economist and adviser to Mr Gorbachov, who is believed to favour the retention of the central planning system but in a much

diluted form, said that bringing together the post of government chairman and party first secretary would be highly questionable. It was, he said, hardly in tune with the concept of greater separation of party and government functions, which Mr Gorbachov has always advocated.

Mr Lev Timofeyev, of the Press Club Glasnost — one of the informal organizations that has sprung up in the last two years — tended to agree. The party apparatus was so well developed and had acquired so much influence at every level that combining the party and government functions would just extend the party's power.

The only way this could be prevented, he said, was if the elections to the local soviets were really free. He allowed that Mr Gorbachov had insisted that they should be, but doubted whether practice would in fact bear that out.

On the other hand, he argued, if elections were free of interference, it was possible that the Communist Party, at local level at least, would become subordinate to the local government.

If that did happen, or if party officials anticipated that it would happen, Mr Timofeyev went on, there was likely to be much opposition. For this reason, he thought, Mr Gorbachov might have gone too far too fast.

The idea that Mr Gorbachov might become the first American-style President of the Soviet Union caught few imaginations, although it had



Mr Gorbachov, right, making a point to fellow Politburo members Mr Yegor Ligachov, far left, and Mr Aleksandr Yakovlev during the party conference.

been foreshadowed in an article published two weeks ago in the *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

The author, Fyodor Burlatsky, an influential political writer who is believed to have influenced Mr Gorbachov in the past, suggested that a presidential system would have prevented the emergence of leaders like Brezhnev and Chernenko.

According to his scheme, the President would first be elected by the Communist Party leadership. He would then have to be elected also in direct elections held nationally in a secret ballot.

This, Mr Burlatsky argued, would encourage the party to put forward a suitable candidate. If the candidate was unworthy, he would fail to gain a mandate.

Mr Boris Kagaritsky of the

Committee for the Popular Front, an unofficial group set up to further the process of perestroika, dismissed much of the speech as too cautious on reform and lacking in specific remedies for the country's economic problems.

He found the proposed changes in the legal system the most clearly thought out and the most hopeful aspect of Mr Gorbachov's speech. While he

welcomed the plan to introduce something akin to a jury system — by increasing the number of lay assessors who assist the judge in a trial — he found the wording of the proposal ominous because it would apply only to some trials.

In part, he said, this would be a return to the system that operated under Alexander II, but then political trials were

exempt — and they probably would be still. Even among those — like Soviet journalists — who take a professional interest in official speeches, the breadth of Mr Gorbachov's proposals caused some bewilderment.

The changes in the political structure were not mentioned in any of the advance documents and most people seemed uncertain how to

interpret them. Delegates from Uzbekistan who spoke to journalists yesterday carefully followed the leader of their delegation, their republic's First Secretary, Mr Rafik Nishanov.

He said that they fully approved the proposals and could find nothing they objected to in Mr Gorbachov's speech. Another delegate ventured to say, however, that there was still much to be clarified in the discussions.

Others had had less time to digest the proposals. In one long queue of people waiting to exchange their foreign currency tokens before the old system is abolished on July 1, there were plenty of *Pravda* readers, but they hesitated to commit themselves to a view before the end of the speech.

The conference itself is being presented as a hard-working, down-to-earth occasion, with no time for the wordy speeches and empty chatter of the past.

On Tuesday evening Soviet television showed excerpts from that afternoon's session, during which the chairman received a note from the floor.

The note, which he read out, was a request from a delegate that speakers should refrain from constantly praising Mr Gorbachov's speech and defending their records, and instead restrict themselves to the items on the agenda.

Mr Gorbachov leaned over towards Mr Aleksandr Yakovlev, the Central Committee secretary who was chairing the session, and said loudly and with authority that the Presidium fully supported that view.

## Newspaper reveals KGB's reform blueprint

Moscow (Reuters) — A list of political and social reforms proposed by members of the KGB appeared in a Soviet newspaper yesterday, giving the public a rare insight into the views of the state security police.

The six proposals in the weekly *Moscow News* included making officials criminally responsible for decisions which had bad economic or ecological effects, an apparent reference to a scrapped plan to reverse the flow of rivers for irrigation.

One proposal called for the establishment of guarantees against any abuses of socialist pluralism, apparently a warning that Kremlin

moves towards a pluralism of ideas should not be allowed to go too far. However, the proposals did not mention any reform of the KGB itself.

Publication of the proposals, which were made to the Moscow city Communist Party for discussion at this week's extraordinary Soviet party conference, coincided with calls for Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's reform drive to extend to the KGB.

It also followed an outburst of public anger at strong-arm tactics used by the KGB to break up a street protest last week.

The other proposals were: ● Zionism and anti-Semitism should

be defined as equally dangerous to socialism;

● Obstacles should be removed to starting schools or clubs which study any national language in any part of the country;

● There should be more openness about economic aid to other countries and its effectiveness;

● A new collection of unpublished works by Lenin should be published.

Mr Yuri Batiyulin, a lawyer and a spokesman for reform, called in the party newspaper *Pravda* this month for the KGB's work to be supervised by a permanent commission of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament. He

called for "zones beyond the jurisdiction" of the Supreme Soviet to be eliminated. It is believed that the KGB argues that its work is so secret that even members of the Supreme Soviet should not have knowledge of its operations.

Mr Gorbachov, watched from the stage by General Viktor Chebrikov, the KGB chief, stopped short of naming the organization in a keynote speech to the party conference. But he called for reform of Interior Ministry bodies including the militia, or uniformed police, which he said had committed important mistakes and abuses.

## Delegates under scrutiny

Moscow (Reuters) — A commission is looking into allegations that some delegates to the Communist Party conference are under criminal investigation for bribe-taking, the head of the Uzbekistan delegation said yesterday.

The conference credentials commission is examining the allegations made in the current edition of the weekly *Ogonyok*, Mr Rafik Nishanov told a news conference.

Mr Nishanov said he was unaware of any wrongdoing by any of the delegates from

Uzbekistan. The article suggested that the delegates suspected of corruption were from the Central Asian republic, where scores of officials have been charged in a widespread corruption scandal.

"We don't have any information to the effect that any of the people in our delegation have compromised themselves," Mr Nishanov, First Secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee in Uzbekistan, told reporters. "The party conference has raised this issue.

The credentials commission is to discuss the article and report back to the conference today or tomorrow," he said, adding that the results would be made public.

The *Ogonyok* article was written by a Moscow investigator, Mr Telman Gilyan, who led a five-year inquiry into corruption involving top officials in Uzbekistan and Moscow. He said prosecutors gave the names of those under investigation to the proper party bodies, but they were still elected as delegates.

## Wind of glasnost helps fan passions in the Transylvania dispute

From Richard Bassett, Budapest



Mr Ceausescu: Accused of 'cultural genocide'.

Romanian-Hungarian relations deteriorated further yesterday as Budapest radio criticized Romania's decision to expel the staff of Hungary's consulate in Cluj, the principal city of Transylvania.

Consulate staff were given 48 hours on Tuesday night to leave the country and close the consulate. The unprecedented diplomatic move between two Eastern bloc countries has strained Hungary's tolerance of Romania to the limit.

Romania's decision followed a mass demonstration outside its embassy in the Hungarian capital on Monday, when thousands of Hungarians protested at the treatment of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, north-western

Romania. Despite claims by Budapest radio and other official statements yesterday that the demonstration was not an official event, Romania has refused to accept Hungarian assurances that banners unveiled at the demonstration which compared the Romanian leader, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, to Hitler, were not officially condoned.

Transylvania has a population of more than one million ethnic Hungarians. The minority issue arouses more feeling in Hungary than any other topic and is a permanent thorn in the side of friendly relations between the two countries.

Before the advent of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's glasnost policies, Moscow usually took a very dim

view of such differences being aired in public. But for the last two years, taking advantage of the new wind of openness blowing from the Kremlin, the Hungarians have criticized Romania's treatment of the minority repeatedly in international forums.

President Ceausescu has made no secret of his plans to raze thousands of Hungarian villages in an attempt to create a modern Romania. The Hungarians see this scheme as nothing less than "cultural genocide".

The demonstration outside the embassy was a protest against this plan, which Hungary's new leader, Mr Karoly Grosz, has described as "an irreversible loss not only for Romania and the Hungarian nationality but for the whole of

manhood." As Romania's economic situation becomes more desperate and its regime more oppressive, it is inevitable that the situation of the Hungarian minority becomes more desperate. Forced daily to conduct their affairs with officials who refuse to speak a word of Hungarian, they understandably see themselves as singled out for the worst excesses of the Ceausescu regime.

Although Transylvania contains many Germans as well as a large number of Romanians, it has always been seen as the cradle of Hungarian history and culture. The great Hungarian king, Matthias Corvinus, was born in Cluj, the city which for centuries was known by Hungarians as Kolosvar.

Hungarian literature and poetry even today constantly refer to the

land which was assigned to Romania in 1921 by the Treaty of Trianon.

The present deterioration in relations poses a problem for Mr Gorbachov, whose policies of perestroika have resulted in this potentially explosive issue coming to the fore for the first time in decades.

Western observers have often pointed out that only Moscow's firm grip on these countries has prevented Romania and Hungary from going to war with each other over Transylvania.

Glasnost, by giving the appearance of relaxing this grip, has brought the question back on to the public, as well as the private, agenda in Hungarian affairs.

As feelings rise, it is only a question of time before the situa-

tion becomes a threat to stability in the area. In such situations Moscow traditionally resorts to knocking heads together for some peace and quiet.

But Mr Gorbachov's present position suggests that he will not apply this tactic: he may well leave the Hungarians and Romanians to fight it out, at least verbally, in the near future.

But as more than one Hungarian politician has said in recent years, the Transylvania issue can only become more important and emotive. "If we wished to assemble an army to liberate Transylvania, they would be queuing all the way down Danube tomorrow," one Hungarian member of the Politburo confided recently. Leading article, page 15

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Canada's tough no-smoking laws

Ottawa — Two anti-smoking Bills unprecedented in their scope have passed their final legislative hurdles in the Canadian Parliament despite intense lobbying by the tobacco industry, and now await only proclamation by the Government before taking effect (John Best writes). A Government Bill bans tobacco advertising on radio, television, hoardings, newspapers and magazines and prohibits manufacturers from sponsoring sports or cultural events. A Private Member's Bill guarantees a smoke-free workplace to civil servants and employees of companies under federal jurisdiction, such as banks, and requires aircraft, ships and other public transport under federal jurisdiction to be smoke-free except for designated areas.

● OSLO: A tough anti-smoking law goes into effect in Norway tomorrow (AP reports). It bans smoking in all premises open to the public, on public transport and at work.

## North trial nearer

Washington (Reuters) — The US Supreme Court yesterday upheld the independent special prosecutor law inspired by Watergate and invoked in the Iran-Contra affair.

In an important defeat for the Reagan Administration, the court voted 7-to-1 to declare constitutional the law providing for special prosecutors to investigate possible crimes by top government officials. The ruling helps clear the way for Mr Oliver North to stand trial on criminal charges over the Iran-Contra scandal. It also leaves intact a perjury conviction of Michael Deaver, a White House aide.

## US jet fighters collide

Mainz, West Germany (Reuters) — One American pilot was killed and another injured yesterday when two US F16 jet fighters from the air base at Hahn collided. Another US F16 crashed into woods near Karlsruhe, but the pilot ejected safely. A police spokesman here said the two jets crashed near a sports factory at Bodenheim.

● TOKYO: Two Japanese F15 jet fighters collided over the Sea of Japan yesterday and crashed into the sea (Reuters reports). The pilots were still missing.

## Dukakis lead shrinks

Washington (Reuters) — Mr Michael Dukakis's lead over Vice-President George Bush in the presidential campaign has shrunk to five percentage points, according to a Gallup poll published yesterday. It showed Mr Dukakis leading Mr Bush by 46 to 41 per cent, compared with 52 to 38 per cent two weeks ago. The margin of error was three points.

## Pretoria increases estimate of enemy toll in Angolan battle

From Michael Horgsby, Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday raised its estimate of Angolan and Cuban troop losses in the fighting round the Caluque Dam on the Angolan-Namibian border on Monday from 200 to 300 men, while continuing to insist that no more than 12 of its own soldiers, all young whites doing compulsory national service, had died in the action.

In the first Angolan comment on the fighting, the Angop news agency, monitored in Lisbon, claimed that only eight Angolan soldiers had died, and quoted military sources as saying that 26 white South African troops had been killed. It made no mention of Cuban involvement, and suggested that Pretoria had exaggerated the Angolan losses to justify its heavy casualties.

Angop also claimed that the action had taken place 19 miles to the north-east of the dam, and that the Angolan attack was in response to South African shelling of Angolan positions and the bombing of a civilian convoy the previous day.

On the diplomatic front, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, warned that the fighting could threaten regional peace talks. But government sources said they still expected South African officials to attend the next round of talks, due to be held in the United States in the week of July 11, provided there were no more clashes.

The sources said, however, that a final decision would be taken in the light of the response to urgent protests at what is portrayed here as an unprovoked Angolan-Cuban

attack, which have been sent by Mr Botha to the Angolans and Americans.

The United States has played the part of mediator in the two rounds of talks that have been held between the Angolans, Cubans and South Africans — the first in London on May 3 and 4, and the second in Cairo on June 24 and 25.

In Parliament, the far-right Conservative Party called for the dismissal of Mr Botha and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, as South Africa's negotiators and for their replacement by people who "view the negotiations as more important than camel rides and sightseeing tours".

The party's defence spokes-

man, Mr Koos van der Merwe, expressed sorrow at the "irreplaceable loss of 12 white lives" which "underlines the fact that, when military sacrifices are called for, it is the white soldier on the receiving end". South Africa had suffered a "crushing humiliation".

In a briefing for local military correspondents in Pretoria, Brigadier Pieter Gagnano, chief of operations of the South African Defence Force, gave more details of Monday's action, by far the biggest in recent months.

At about 11 am, some 600 Angolan and Cuban infantrymen, backed by 35 tanks, launched a three-pronged attack on South African posi-

tions round the Caluque Dam, which lies a few miles inside south-western Angola on the Cunene River.

The dam is part of the Ruacana hydro-electric project, which supplies water and electricity to the northern Ovambo region of South Africa-occupied Namibia.

South Africa, which helped finance the project in the days of Portuguese rule in Angola, has had troops stationed there almost continuously for the past 13 years.

In support of the infantry assault, about 12 Soviet-supplied MiG aircraft, the main fighter-bombers flown by the Angolans and Cubans, dropped between 12 and 18 bombs on or near the dam, damaging the dam wall and destroying a pipeline carrying water to Ovambo land, Brigadier Gagnano said.

It was the last bomb dropped, which fell between two camouflaged vehicles to the east of the dam wall, which killed 11 of the 12 South Africans.

The brigadier said the situation in the area had now "stabilized" and no further incidents had been reported. The full extent of the damage to the dam was still being assessed.

In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, the Minister for Water Affairs in the local administration, Mr Koste Pretorius, said that the water supply from the Caluque Dam was running at only 20 per cent of its normal volume, but if the water was used sparingly there would be enough for human and animal needs in Ovambo land.

Leading article, page 15

## Black prisoners freed

Cape Town (AFP) — South African prison authorities said they released six black political prisoners yesterday with a view to the resumption of the remainder of their sentences. The six, whose crimes include terrorism and sabotage, were freed from Robben Island off Cape Town, where South Africa's most famous political prisoner and banned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, spent nearly two decades until being transferred to a mainland prison.

A prison spokesman said the six had been released with remission for good behaviour and adaptation in prison. The freed prisoners were Munde Tshete, aged 30, Vuyisile Matinise, aged 35, Galesheke Zeta, aged 33, Richard Chumbe, aged 38, Neko Hlatshwayo, aged 28, and Ben Mashinali, aged 45. Their sentences had ranged from seven to 15 years. They arrived by boat from the island early yesterday and were taken by church officials to buy new clothes before contacting their families.

● DURBAN: South Africa's Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday that police had arrested a terrorist, aged 14, of the ANC. Addressing a police parade in this east coast port city, Mr Vlok accused the ANC of manipulating children for their Marxist goals. He claimed the teenager had been recruited by a trained terrorist and then taken to the ANC's Pango training camp in Angola, where he was taught to use machine guns, grenades and limpet mines.

Leading article, page 15

## Athens car bomb

## Minister accused of guerrilla link

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Athens newspapers yesterday published allegations that a government minister had been suspected of links with the urban guerrilla group November 17, which has admitted responsibility for Tuesday's killing of Captain Niozden.

The Greek press printed a security police document alleging that Mr Sifis Valyrakis, the new Under Secretary to the Ministry of Public Order, which is responsible for counter-terrorism, was listed in 1979 as suspected of being the author of November 17 proclamations.

Mr Valyrakis shrugged off questions and the Government refused to comment. New Democracy, the conservative main opposition party, however, called for the resignation of the leadership of the Ministry of Public Order and the National Intelligence Service, claiming that cadres of the ruling Socialists were obstructing the fight against terrorism.

November 17, in a proclamation received by the Athens daily *Ekthos*, said it had killed Captain Niozden — its twelfth victim in 13 years — because US imperialism was instigating Turkey's expansionist designs against Cyprus and Greece.

The group accused all Greek governments and military leaders since 1974 of selling out Cyprus by seeking a reconciliation with Turkey, and urged the dispatch of clandestine guerrilla groups

for sabotage against the Turkish Army occupying the north of the island.

If the organization's motive in killing Captain Niozden was to obtain maximum publicity for its extremist views, this objective was met. Greek newspapers gave wide play to the text, which called on Greek workers to seize power, close foreign bases and pull Greece out of Nato.

The statement was dated June 14, two weeks before Tuesday's attack. It did not identify Captain Niozden by name, but by the number of the Greek licence plates on his "bulletproof car".

Police said yesterday that they had found a stolen motorcycle, apparently used by the guerrillas to escape after detonating the car bomb that killed Captain Niozden. Otherwise, as in previous November 17 attacks, no other clues were found.

With Greece assuming the presidency of the European Community tomorrow, Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, reassured the world on his return from the Hanover summit that Greece was in the forefront of efforts to "eliminate terrorism".

He said his Government collaborated with other governments in combating terrorism "which we condemn unequivocally".

However, a government spokesman later evaded questions on whether the response from Athens to a US government offer of help in tracking down the terrorists would be positive.



# Olympics anti-terror drive begins with security leak

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

An international conference of aviation officials has ended with an agreement to tighten security in advance of the Seoul Olympic Games — and an embarrassing security lapse.

The measures, approved by delegates from the United States and Asian countries which have direct air links with South Korea, were supposed to be confidential. A brief statement issued after the two-day meeting in Seoul yesterday said a variety of common procedures would be implemented by August to reduce the risk of terrorism.

In keeping with the nature of their discussions, the delegates were secretive about the measures to be taken. Mr Paul Bremer, head of counter-terrorism at the US State Department, told journalists: "I think it is probably not helpful to go through the list of the kind of things that might be adopted... I am not anxious for the terrorists to know."

Unfortunately, the security precautions did not extend to the conference itself. Documents listing its recommendations were left lying around, and were promptly pocketed by journalists.

Most of the measures might be considered common sense. They include regular checking of identification cards of air

port and airline staff and inspections of vehicles and personnel servicing aircraft on the ground. Diplomats and invalids' wheelchairs would be subject to security screening.

Special attention would be paid to transit passengers and baggage from "high risk" carriers, and departure lounges situated beyond metal detection apparatus would be searched before embarking.

Seoul (Reuters) — The South Korean Government said yesterday it would free its best-known political prisoner, Kim Kim Tae, but President Roh warned officials that radicals still threatened the country's democratic systems. The Justice Ministry announced that Kim Kim Tae, aged 40, was among 46 political detainees to be released today under a presidential clemency order. He was jailed for five years in 1986 for trying to overthrow the Government and spreading North Korean propaganda.

passengers arrive. Travellers, it is recommended, should be questioned closely about the contents of luggage and detained for further checks if they arouse suspicion.

Apparently unaware of the "leak", Mr Bremer addressed journalists on the perceived threat of terrorism. He said his department recorded about 1,000 such incidents every year. He drew attention to the activities of Iranian and Palestinian groups, although he said there was no "hard" intelligence that they

were planning attacks before or during the Olympics. Links between North Korea and the Palestinian Abu Nidal faction were last recorded 12 years ago.

Citing a hijack from the Central African Republic last year, he said: "We have noted that, in the last two years, terrorists have concluded that airport security in Europe and the Middle East is too tight to effect a hijacking, so they are

diverting to other areas. It is a global problem." Mr Bremer said Washington had discussed the issue of North Korean terrorism with China and the Soviet Union. "In view of their respective relationships with Pyongyang, we believe they have a responsibility to encourage restraint on the part of its Government. We hope the message we have delivered will get through to Pyongyang."

He expressed confidence that South Korea had the ability to ensure a safe Olympics, but added: "There is no such thing as 100 per cent security."

Mr Raymond Salazar, the director of security for the Federal Aviation Administration, was reluctant to discuss potential loopholes.

Mr Hong Soon Young, the South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister, expressed concern about air passengers being allowed to carry batteries for electrical appliances. North Korean agents used transistor radio batteries to detonate explosives on a Korean Air Boeing 707 last November, killing all 115 people on board.

A further indiscretion after the press conference indicated that the security experts were beginning to realize they might have blundered.

Mr Robert Lamb, head of the State Department security section, whispered an aside to Mr Bremer — while journalists' tape recorders were still running. "These recommendations have not been released to the press."

Mr Bremer replied that he was not sure, and Mr Lamb went on: "Then I'd better remind them about the non-publicity nature of these recommendations."

But Mr Bremer told him: "No, if they have them, they're out, they're gone."

# Mystery boy reunited with mother



Señora Micaela Aguilera de García and her runaway son, José, together in Ciudad Juárez.

Ciudad Juárez, Mexico (AP) — A mysterious boy with impaired hearing, found walking the streets of this border city nearly eight months ago, is finally going home after a tearful reunion with his mother.

"He's very excited, and he has already packed his things and is ready to go," Señora Olivia Espinosa Bermúdez, director of a child welfare agency here, said following Tuesday night's reunion between the boy and his mother.

The search for the boy's origins extended into the United States, and even France, after child welfare agency workers noticed the boy preferred US food and cartoon characters.

Authorities said it would take three days to confirm officially through medical records that the little boy is nine-year-old José de Jesús García Aguilera, but said he and Señora Micaela Aguilera de García appeared to be mother and son.

Señora Aguilera said she plans to take the boy back to his home town of Tampico, Mexico, where his grandmother and four siblings live. Señora Aguilera has described José as a chronic runaway, and said he last ran away while visiting his father in October in Monterrey, 750 miles south-east of Juárez.

Welfare workers were baffled as to the boy's origins because he can speak only a few words and communicates mostly through gestures and drawings.

## Carrington bows out

# Nato slowness 'let Gorbachov seize initiative' on arms

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Lord Carrington, Nato's sixth Secretary-General, hands over tomorrow to Hans Manfred Wörner, the former West German Defence Minister, after holding the alliance together during four stormy years of East-West negotiations.

As he prepared to depart, he expressed regrets to *The Times* over the organization's structural inadequacies.

"It takes much too long to get the Nato act together," he said. "We have been slow, slow, too slow. Somehow or other we have let it be thought that arms proposals which were all our idea were Gorbachov's initiatives. In fact, everything that has been achieved was first suggested by the West. That is a failure on our part."

The average European, he said, imagined that Mr Mikhail Gorbachov was the peacemaker, and did not see why the West should spend more on defence just as the Soviet threat was apparently receding. Perhaps a new US President would not only keep the alliance together at a time of transatlantic tensions, but also offer freshness and vigour to turn the tables on Mr Gorbachov.

Lord Carrington believes Mr Wörner's appointment ("He is a good German, a splendid man") will ease

Brussels — EEC environment ministers agreed to impose strict limits on toxic exhaust fumes from small cars as part of the Community's efforts to save Europe's conifer trees from acid rain pollution (Michael Dynes writes).

But ministers failed to approve calls for more stringent regulations governing the dumping of toxic waste in Third World countries after Britain refused to accept a Dutch recommendation calling on the Community to ban toxic waste exports to some developing countries.

The small car agreement puts a limit on emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides for vehicles with engine capacities of up to 1.4 litres. It comes into effect in 1992 for new models, and in 1993 for all new vehicles.

Nato's "German problem". He draws comfort, too, from the fact that both US presidential contenders are firmly committed to the alliance. Mr Michael Dukakis, the Democratic contender, recently outlined a position "so straight down the line that I could not fault it". The Warsaw Pact, meanwhile, is developing Nato-style problems as an element of pluralism creeps in.

Does he secretly want to remain on the world stage a little longer just to make sure? "Oh no. When you get to my advanced age, (he is 69) you want to do something different. I still have the House of Lords to make my opinions known."

What I do not want to do is to go round giving lectures or seminars telling people what they ought to do, when one had the opportunity oneself of doing it, and didn't."

OSLO: Herr Wörner will visit Norway next week in his first foreign trip as Nato Secretary-General, government sources said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Bonn and Oslo became embroiled in a public row last year by using openly for the key Nato job. "The visit is to show that the two countries are on the same side and that any lingering acrimony has been forgotten," one government source said.

These days, a job description of a secretary would make a weighty document. Until now, however, the tools of the trade were typewriters or computers. Not surprisingly, many found that either they outgrew their typewriters or had to grow into their computers.

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## Elections in Mexico

## Opposition accuses governing party of more 'dirty tricks'

From Alan Robinson, Mexico City

Even if the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) wins a clean election on July 6, very few Mexicans are going to believe it. The party, with its long history of electoral fraud, could reap a whirlwind ranging from violence and civil disobedience to mass protest marches.

The opposition parties of left and right are only too sensitive to suggestions that the PRI is digging into its traditional bag of dirty tricks, and there has been no shortage of such suggestions.

This month the Mexican Socialist Party candidate, Señor Heberto Castillo, stepped down and asked his supporters to vote for Señor Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, who represents a gaggle of smaller parties and factions clustered under the umbrella of the National Democratic Front.

The new alliance asked the Government to reprint the ballots so that the Socialists could see that Señor Cárdenas was now their candidate. The Interior Minister, Señor Manuel Bartlett, refused, saying that printing and distribution would take 30 days. It would be impossible to meet the election deadline, he said.

The opposition expressed its disbelief. Days later a print shop was discovered turning out ballots for the election in the state of Sonora. Since the authorities had claimed that only the government-owned print shop could produce ballots, the opposition charged

that a fraud was being set up. The print shop belongs to the brother of a Sonora state official who is known to be in business with the state governor's family.

Ballots have appeared in circulation that have already been crossed in favour of the ruling party, although the ballots have not yet been distributed to voting stations.

The opposition parties harp constantly on the "certainty" of electoral fraud. The right-wing National Action Party candidate, Señor Manuel Clouthier, has pledged massive civil disobedience if the Institutional Revolutionary Party steals the election.

Although Señor Cárdenas has cautioned his followers about using violence, when Tarascan Indians in his home state of Michoacán were asked what would happen if the election was stolen from him they took down their hunting rifles and pretended to shoot.

The campaign to get out votes becomes more surreal every day. PRI vote "promoters" approached an African woman and ordered her to bring 20 voters to the polls. When told she was not Mexican, they said it did not matter.

The Okinawa Karate Club, Mexico's largest, asked permission to use a government-owned gymnasium for its black belt examinations. The authorities said it could use the gym if it would provide 600 members to greet the

ruling party's candidate, Señor Salinas de Gortari, when he spoke in Mexico City's central plaza, the Zócalo, on Saturday. Okinawa's director refused.

Documents purporting to be instructions to PRI election officials on handy fraud tactics appeared in the press. Officials were advised to stuff ballot boxes, disqualify opposition votes, and if necessary cause electric power failures.

A pamphlet was handed out in Mexico City showing pictures of Señor Cárdenas and Karl Marx. It bore the symbol of a small party supporting Señor Cárdenas, and proclaimed that a Cárdenas vote was a vote against private property. This, too, was denounced as a fake.

Señor Cárdenas has a funeral style and a simple message: the nation's oil is going to the Americans and Japanese and the foreign debt is draining Mexico. He wants to keep the oil and refuse to pay the debt. Señor Clouthier is a macho millionaire who brags about having "10 children with my woman".

At least six opinion polls have been taken. All show the ruling party in the lead, but with an ever-decreasing advantage. The pundits believe both the National Action Party and the National Democratic Front will gain seats in the north and Mexico City. However, no one disputes that Señor Salinas de Gortari will be the next President.

## Pope in final plea to Lefebvre

From Roger Boyes  
Rome

The Pope has made a last-minute appeal to Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre to give up his plans to consecrate four bishops today and cause a schism in the Catholic Church.

In the secret part of the consistory during the appointment of 24 new cardinals on Tuesday, the Pope told senior clerics of his "immense sadness" about the Lefebvre case.

The traditionalist archbishop, who rejects important parts of the Second Vatican Council, set up his own seminary in Ecône, Switzerland, where despite being suspended he has already ordained more than 200 priests. But the Vatican sees the threat to create bishops without papal approval as a clear violation of canon law, which would lead to the excommunication of Archbishop Lefebvre and his four new bishops.

The Pope declared: "One of our brothers in the episcopate, who has for many years refused to bow in obedience to the Holy See and who has been suspended *a divinis*, has announced that he will soon proceed with an episcopal ordination without apostolic approval, disturbing the unity of the Church and putting his followers in danger of a schism."

He said that the only way a crisis could be averted — this would be the first schism since 1870 — would be for the archbishop, aged 82, to abandon his plans. "We pray for him with all our hearts, and exhort him to remain in the house of the Father."

The terms of a reconciliation are the same as the ones negotiated last month: the archbishop should recognize the validity of the vernacular Mass, celebrated since the Second Vatican Council, and accept papal discipline and those parts of the Council which refer to the desirability of the Catholic Church building bridges with other religions and denominations.

Above all, the archbishop was supposed under the agreement to avoid controversy. In return, the Pope was willing to approve the nomination of one bishop from Mgr Lefebvre's order, the Fraternity of St Pius X, and there would be further moves to legalize the order.

The archbishop at first accepted these terms and then rejected them. One bishop, he said, was insufficient, and the order complains that four of the names put forward by the



Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre ordaining a priest at Ecône, Switzerland, yesterday. More than 3,000 people watched him ordain 16 priests in a big marquee near his seminary (AFP reports). Ten of the priests were from France, two were Americans, and the others

were from Britain, West Germany, Mexico and Australia. In a homily, Archbishop Lefebvre condemned once again the liberalization brought about by the Second Vatican Council in the 1960s, which led to traditionalists like himself breaking with the Catholic Church.

archbishop were rejected by the Vatican.

The order will probably take legal steps to contest the excommunication. Supporters of the order say that the new bishops are not supposed to be a rival or separate church — the normal conditions for a schism.

The tug of war will not end

today. The Vatican is determined to woo back at least some of Archbishop Lefebvre's followers, and special concessions will be made to allow them to return to the Roman Catholic Church.

● Concert cancelled: The Vatican has cancelled a special concert which the Pope was to have attended today because

of the Lefebvre dispute (Reuters reports).

A statement said the concert was cancelled because of the "expected grave act which tomorrow will occur, damaging the unity of the Church". It said the decision was taken to express the "deep pain in the universal Church at this particularly distressing moment".

## Payments to Bhopal victims blocked

Delhi — Union Carbide has been restrained from sending directly with victims of the Bhopal gas disaster (Kuldip Nayar writes). District Judge M. W. Deo yesterday issued an interim injunction until July 29 in response to a request by the Indian Government.

Union Carbide had begun discussions with lawyers representing 150,000 claimants who had filed their cases in the United States. Union Carbide argued that the Indian Government had "no political will" to settle the matter. The judge said his order was not against proceedings, but only against a settlement in the United States.

## Bodies found

Ankara — Rescue workers recovered 24 bodies from the ruins of a coffee house swept away by the landslide at Catak in north-east Turkey. One of the bodies was identified as Birgitte Hastenteufel from West Germany.

## Panda arrests

Peking (Reuters) — Police in Sichuan province arrested 133 people in 10 months for killing or dealing in giant pandas. Nine were sentenced to life imprisonment.

## Coups freedom

Port-au-Prince (AP) — Four supporters of ousted President Manigat of Haiti, including three Americans, who were arrested when he was deposed, have been released.

## Onassis birth

New York (AP) — Mrs Jacqueline Onassis became a grandmother for the first time when her daughter, Caroline, gave birth to a girl.

## Army deaths

Bangkok (AP) — Six army officers, including two aides of Thailand's army chief, died when their helicopter crashed into a canal.

## Envoy agreed

Cairo (Reuters) — Egypt has accepted Professor Shimon Shamir as Israel's next ambassador to Cairo.

## Pit explosion

Peking (Reuters) — Forty miners are believed to have died after a gas explosion in a coal mine in Shanxi province.

## Panama orders new arrests

Panama City (Reuters) — Panama has ordered the arrests of eight more Panamanian consuls loyal to the ousted President Eric Delvalle.

Señor Alvaro Visuetti, a special prosecutor in the Attorney General's office, said yesterday that the arrest orders were part of the continuing investigation of Señor Delvalle, who the Govern-

ment has accused of crimes against the state and the nation's economy for ordering Panamanian funds frozen in United States banks.

On April 7 he announced that arrest orders had been issued for Señor Delvalle, Señor Juan Sosa, his Washington ambassador, and Señor Gabriel Lewis Galindo, an opposition leader living in

Washington. Señor Visuetti said the eight diplomats whose arrests were now being sought, were charged with retaining unspecified consular revenues belonging to Panama.

He said arrest orders had previously been issued for the New York Consul, Señor Alberto García de Paredes, and Señor Eduardo Arango, the London Consul-General.

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# Early action sought on secrets Act alternative

The Government's White Paper proposing a new and much narrower official secrets law should dispel any notion that the original law is being used to protect information simply because its disclosure would be embarrassing to governments, and still less because it was official information, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, told the Commons.

"But the law must firmly address the problem of disclosures which are truly damaging to the public interest, and provide clear and enforceable definitions and procedures to enable this to be done."

He said that the proposals, in a White Paper, represented a considered attempt to find the basis for a wide measure of agreement in replacing section 2, which all wished to do.

The Government would want to move to early legislation to introduce a fair and effective alternative to section 2 of the present Official Secrets Act.

In the White Paper they had aimed to find effective, enforceable and reasonable proposals by which they hoped to break the deadlock which had beset the question throughout its long history.

"We have taken careful note of the criticism of the Government Bill introduced in 1979, together with comments and suggestions made since then."

In an outline of the main proposals, he said he had taken into account the suggestion that there should be a defence of prior publication and a general defence that publication was in the public interest, but he did not think it right to provide an overriding defence of prior publication. It would be wrong to rule out the possibility of prosecution altogether just because information had already been published elsewhere, perhaps in a different form to a different audience.

"Nor do we think it right to introduce the uncertainty into the law which a general public interest defence would inevitably entail."

There would be a Commons debate before the production of a Bill and the Government would take careful note of views expressed outside the House.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that many MPs, perhaps a majority, believed that prosecution under any official secrets act should be possible only when disclosure was genuinely damaging or prejudicial to the national interest.

In his statement, Mr Hurd sought to give the impression that he supported that view and

that the arbitrary and unjustifiable application of official secrets law was to be abandoned. A reading of the White Paper showed that not to be true. Of course, the Opposition welcomed the removal of the omnibus clause covering every item, and it agreed that many cases of improper revelation were more suitable for internal discipline than the criminal law. But the Opposition's main concern related to paragraphs 41 and 42 dealing with the security service, a service that in this country as in every other democracy should be subject to genuine parliamentary scrutiny.

Many of the repressive and authoritarian acts perpetrated by this Government had been justified by invoking the name of the security service and that catch-all provision still applied and in some ways was reinforced.

In the Commons debate in January Mr Hurd had derided the publication of civil service memos as an offence. Paragraphs 41 and 42 made clear that the unauthorized revelation of the memos of Curzon Street and GCHQ was to become a criminal offence because everything that the Home Secretary defined as related to security was automatically subject to criminal prosecution without any safeguards.

Until the behaviour of the security service was no longer shrouded in ministerial legal protection most people would continue to believe that information was being withheld and protected by the criminal law merely for fear of Government embarrassment.

Would he confirm that any revelation of any information said to be related to security under a minister's own definition would be a criminal offence when carried out by members of the security service,

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ex-members, those who worked with them and those who had a special duty of secrecy. Mr Hattersley spoke as if the Minister would decide. But the jury would decide in all these cases. The idea that the jury would decide on the merits of the security services' case was absurd.

The prosecution in the Pountney case would have to show that very specific damage had been done to the defence of the nation.

"We propose a change that means, for example, that a Cabinet paper on housing, however controversial, or the details of a Budget being prepared, neither will any longer have any protection from the criminal law. I think that is a major change and one which it is childish of him not to recognize."

Mr Leon Brittan (Richmond, Yorks), a former home secretary, said that the proposals would in very large part be regarded on the Conservative benches as a substantial and thoroughly desirable liberalization of the law.

The abolition of the system of binding ministerial certificates would mean, in the majority of cases, that the media would be able to argue that publication was not harmful and was therefore not a crime, whereas it has previously been in the public domain.

Mr Hurd said that he could confirm the substantial relief which the proposals would give to the position of the press.

Mr David Steel, joint leader of the SLD, hoped that Mr Hurd had not given him a different edition of the White Paper from that given to Mr Hattersley.

"It does seem to me on first reading that the White Paper represents a considerable victory for this House and those who campaigned for the abolition of Section 2 and the philosophy that lies behind it."

This was particularly so in the abandonment of ministerial certificates and the specific test of harm for the courts to determine.

Would Mr Hurd confirm that, had the White Paper been in legislative form, Miss Sarah Tisdall would never have been arrested and sent to prison but would have been subject to disciplinary proceedings?

His one reservation was the lack of the specific public interest defence.

Mr Hurd said that he was reluctant to hark back to old cases. Miss Tisdall would not have been treated as a former member of the intelligence or security services. What she had done was to leak information that she thought she would have passed

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Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, rejected implications by Mr Roy Hattersley that the Minister would decide

the test of damage, he did not know.

Mr Richard Shepherd (Aldridge-Brownhills, C), whose private Bill on reform of the law on secrets was defeated in January, said that it was a most extraordinary document in that it made whole areas of national life subject to almost mandatory ministerial judgement without the ability of a court to find otherwise.

It extended the law into areas not previously entered into, particularly in relation to information published abroad freely where it was not an offence to publish it here.

There was a repressive measure. There was no balancing factor relating to public interest, where someone could stand up and say it was necessary for the public to know things went to the heart of our democratic institution.

There were a whole series of unhappy contentions in this illiberal document.

"I do not know what sort of a world we think we live in when we try to bind up certain classes of civil servants so that they may never speak about anything in their lives or in relation to certain duties."

There was no doubt it would be effective and enforceable as the Home Secretary contended, but it would not be reasonable.

The Secret Service, on the

orders of the British Government, had put limits on Jewish boats bound for Israel. It was in the public interest that such facts should be known.

The white paper would ensure that the public knew nothing about whole areas of national life.

Mr Hurd said that Mr Shepherd had fastened on to a tiny, but important, section on official information, neglecting to observe the great area which was being freed entirely from the reach of the criminal law with substantial influence on how the country was governed.

It was right to draw attention to the fact that the Government intended to bring within the scope of the law cases of matters published abroad as a result of information from the United Kingdom. The reasons for that were set out in the White Paper.

In other respects what was being proposed was to distinguish between those ordinary servants of the Crown and those outside Crown service, and those in particular categories of the security and intelligence services.

As time passed it would be increasingly possible for members and former members of those services to publish, with authority. That happened already and was provided for in the White Paper and it would continue to happen and there

was no reason why it should not.

"But I believe it should be with authority. What he is attacking is not so much the content of the White Paper as the way in which the security and intelligence services are run and their responsibility to this House. That is the crux of what he is saying. I rest on what I have said in previous debate on that matter."

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that it would be far easier to accept the purpose of the White Paper if the Home Secretary and the Prime Minister would look again at the case for Parliamentary scrutiny of the intelligence and security services.

The Government should recognize that the whole balance of this legislation depended on there being a general public interest defence, and without it, it was fatally flawed.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, South, C) said that the White Paper, on close reading, would be very helpful to state prosecutors. There would be a welcome for the narrowing down of the classification of some kinds of information.

"But, to many of us with a libertarian frame of mind, there are still grave deficiencies in certain sections of the White Paper which I hope will be brought forward."

## Belstead under fire from Jenkins

Lord Belstead, Leader of the Lords, came under attack in the House of Lords over his management of the Government's heavy legislative programme.

Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, leader of the Social and Liberal Democratic peers, complained that an "even-handed" leader should have regard to the rights of the House of Lords as well as to the convenience of the Commons.

In the third dispute in a week over the working of the Lords, both Lord Jenkins and Lord Cledwyn, leader of the Labour peers, criticized Lord Belstead's handling of business which led them to finish finally the report stage of the Education Reform Bill at 8.47 am this morning.

Their criticisms came after Lord Belstead announced in the Lords that, because of delays in reprinting the amended Bill, he was postponing the third reading debate from next Tuesday to next Thursday.

But he turned down requests to allow two days for the third reading.

## Phone meter standards

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has decided to authorize the Director General of Telecommunications to designate standards for telephone and other telecommunications meters, Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary for Trade and Industry, said in a written reply.

He also said that he (Mr Butcher) had appointed the British Approvals Board for Telecommunications (BABT) as an approval authority for meters within the public telecommunications systems run by British Telecom or Mercury.

## Extra cost of dispute

The extra cost to the Metropolitan Police of policing the British News International dispute outside its plant in Wapping, East London was about £5.75 million and involved more than 1,200 police man hours, Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said in a written reply.

## Retiring teachers

There was no evidence to suggest that dissatisfaction with their work was leading greater numbers of head teachers or other teachers to retire early or to take up other careers, Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education, said in a written reply.

## Housing benefits

Mr Michael Portillo, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in a written reply that it was estimated that 6,150,000 claimants would receive some form of housing benefit from local authorities in the current financial year. This figure excluded those who would only receive a transitional payment from the department.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland; Finance; Debate on foreign affairs. Lords (3): Local Government Finance Bill, report, second day.

## Butcher presses ahead on furniture foam safety

The Government has reaffirmed its deadline for the introduction of regulations to ban the use of inflammable polyurethane foam in upholstered furniture. MPs were told in a statement.

Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that the positive response the Government had received from the industry showed support for the Government's determination to ensure that the catalogue of death and injury from fires involving domestic upholstered furniture should be reduced as quickly as possible.

Mr Tony Blair, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, gave a general welcome to the proposals as far as they went, but complained about certain exemptions for coverings and said that it was time that the Government got itself out of the pockets of the industry and into the hands of the consumers.

Mr Butcher said that regulations on the flammability of domestic upholstered furniture would be laid before Parliament next month. The regulations on filling requirements would come into operation on March 1, 1989 and on March 1, 1990 for covering fabrics. Furniture supplied to retailers will have to meet the foam-filling requirements from November 1, 1988.

This reflected the progress in the changeover to safer materials and gave the retailers a four-month period of grace which would help them to clear stocks.

"I have decided that covering materials must meet the match resistance test by March 1, 1989. However, some fabrics are difficult, or impossible, to treat but whose burning characteristics are less likely to ignite the filling materials, will be permitted provided they are used with interliners or barrier cloths which meet the ignition Source Five test."

The regulations would specify which materials would be acceptable when used with interliners and the covering materials would have to meet a cigarette resistance test. "This will enable the trade to continue to use many of the fabrics at present on the market, but will not prejudice the level of safety to be achieved by the original proposals."

The regulations would apply to second hand trade sales from March 1, 1993. Private sales would not be affected and the regulations would not apply to furniture made before 1950 - before polyurethane foam was first introduced as a filling material.

Mr Blair expressed dismay at the unwarrantable exemption of whole categories of ignitable covers. Even when used with interliners they could be dangerous.

Mr Butcher said that Britain already had the most rigorous

regime of fire regulation for furniture in Western Europe. These regulations made that regime even more rigorous. Some materials were difficult to test and might be destroying their qualities, and it was for that reason that they could be used only with interliners which complied with rigorous rules.

Smoke detectors were a matter for the Home Secretary, but Mr Butcher would monitor experiments in Granada and Tyne Tees TV areas for material which could be used in his department's campaign to raise awareness of safety in the home.

Mr Giles Shaw (Pudsey, C) asked if the regulations could be used to make sure that furniture was properly described. Was it sufficient to say that smoke detectors were a matter for the Home Secretary? There should be a more positive interdepartmental effort.

Mr Butcher said that his department was very closely involved in monitoring smoke detector awareness campaigns.

Mr Ian McCartney (Mackerrill, Lab) said that the exemptions allowed for materials to drive a coach and horses through the regulations.

Mr Butcher said that the exemptions applied to printed linens and chaises which burnt without much heat, and not to printed linens which stretched over an ignition source 5 prepared material.

The following is part of a report that appeared in later editions yesterday.

The Government successfully parried attempts on Tuesday to stiffen the drink-driving limits and to remove the passports of football hooligans, but the Commons resumed the report stage of the Criminal Justice Bill. The Bill has passed the Lords.

A new clause to tighten the law on drinking and driving was moved by Mrs Ann Taylor, an Opposition spokeswoman on home affairs. Her clause would have reduced the upper alcohol limit for drivers from 80 to 50mg per 100ml of blood.

She said that many people took risks by drinking and driving and did not realize the impact that alcohol had on their driving ability. Whether it was serious and had intensified in recent years. Action to tackle it in Britain lagged behind action taken in many other countries, especially in Western Europe.

Drinking and driving was perhaps one of the main causes of avoidable deaths in Britain, causing grief, anguish and misery.

Mr Bernard Braine (Castle Point, C) said that the international scientific consensus was that a blood alcohol level of 50mg was the maximum compatible with the safety of other road users.

A substantial change appeared to be taking place in public attitudes to drinking and driving. Many people were increasingly inclined to see a contradiction between the message of the Government anti-drink/drive campaign that one drink could kill with a legal limit which permitted someone to drive with quite large quantities of alcohol in his blood.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said that the only message that could properly be expressed was that you could not safely drive if you had been drinking at all. But at the same time he did not think that it was right yet to incorporate that into statute.

The time might come when public opinion would favour a level of alcohol concentration so low as to amount to a no-driving rule, but it had not come yet.

"My belief is we need to seek a greater compliance with the law rather than to reduce the threshold. The proportion of negative tests has been rising quite substantially. That shows in a very encouraging way that drivers are now receiving the message."

"We are achieving success in this field by education and persuasion and we should continue with that rather than to reduce the statutory threshold."

The new clause was rejected by 149 votes to 142 - Government majority, 142.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) suggested that one way to deal with the problem of football hooligans was to allow courts to suspend their passports in the same way as an offending motorist was disqualified from holding a driving licence.

He proposed a new clause, later withdrawn, which he said would prevent hooligans causing trouble at matches on the Continent. To hold a British passport was a privilege and one that society ought to have a right to take away.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C) said that the way to stop the wrong people from attending football matches was to clamp them in the stocks.

Mr Hogg said that he had considerable sympathy with Mr Favell's arguments, but the House had not had an opportunity to consider the matter in principle. There were practical considerations and the deprivation of passports could not be enforced until they had an effective data-base for passports. There were insuperable problems of enforcement.

A Labour amendment to prevent extradition of offenders liable to a death penalty in the country seeking extradition was rejected by 256 votes to 128 - Government majority, 128.

Mr John Patten, Minister of State, Home Office, said that, in the United States, murder was a state, not a federal, offence.

## Criminal Justice Bill Drink-drive challenge rebuffed

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The US Government had confirmed that, where extradition was sought for a capital offence, only the state could decide whether an assurance about the death penalty could be given.

"The US Government has assured us that if a state does give an assurance that the death penalty will not be imposed or carried out, the federal Government could, and would, give the United Kingdom Government a formal and binding undertaking to that effect. It is the first time we have had that undertaking."

The extradition treaty had so far worked well, and he could not commend the amendment.

The future of committal proceedings, including the place of oral evidence at the committal stage, was in the melting pot. Mr Patten said, in reply to an Opposition amendment removing the right of the defence to require a child, in certain circumstances and particularly in sex offence cases, to give evidence before a magistrates' court.

He said that the Home Office would shortly be issuing a consultation document inviting public and professional opinion on reform of committal procedure. It would be unwise to make important changes before the future of committal proceedings was clear.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

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## 'Massacre' case to be re-opened

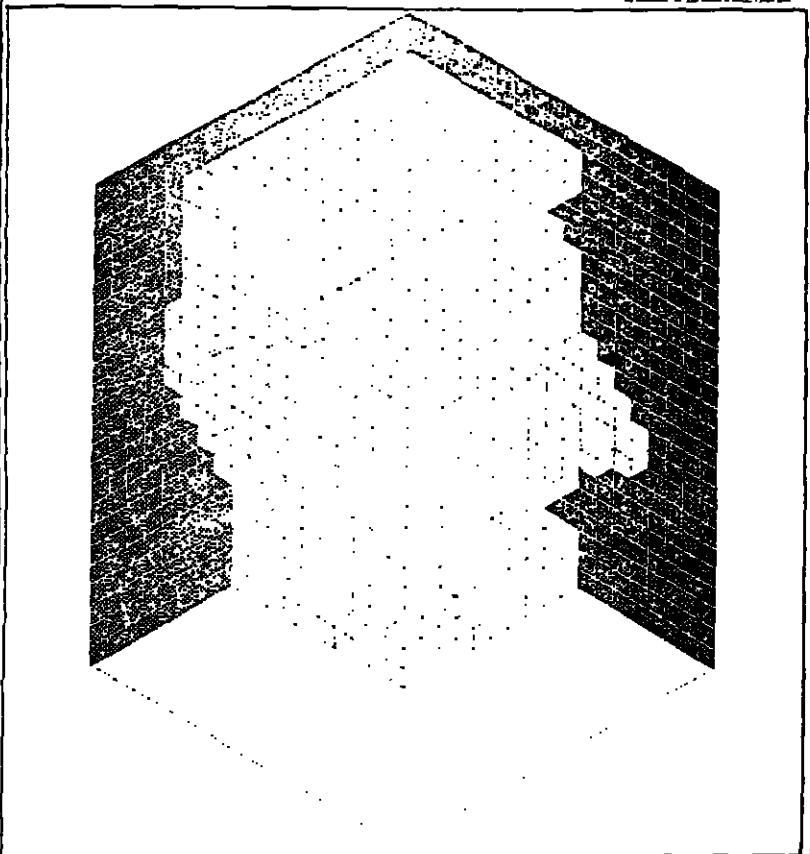
This report appeared in later editions of The Times yesterday. The public prosecutor in Lubbeck, West Germany, has agreed to re-open the case of Mr Wilhelm Mohnde, the former SS officer alleged to have ordered the massacre of between 30 to 50 British soldiers in France in May 1940. Mr Mohnde was told in an adjournment debate.

Mr Roger Freeman, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said



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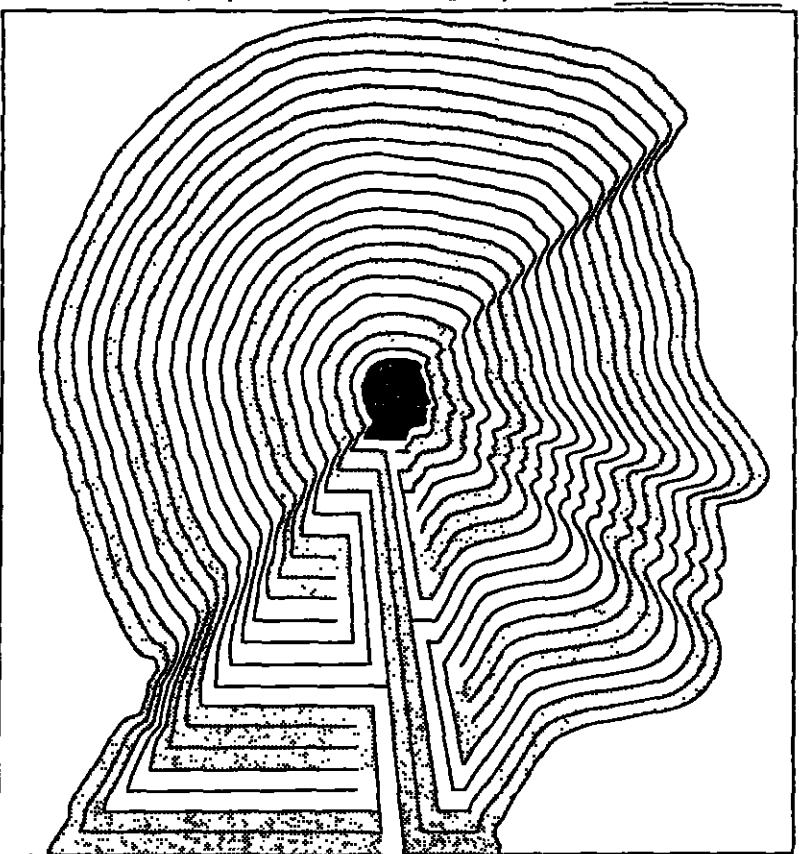
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Once the building is turned upside-down, as shown here, you can see what is missing.

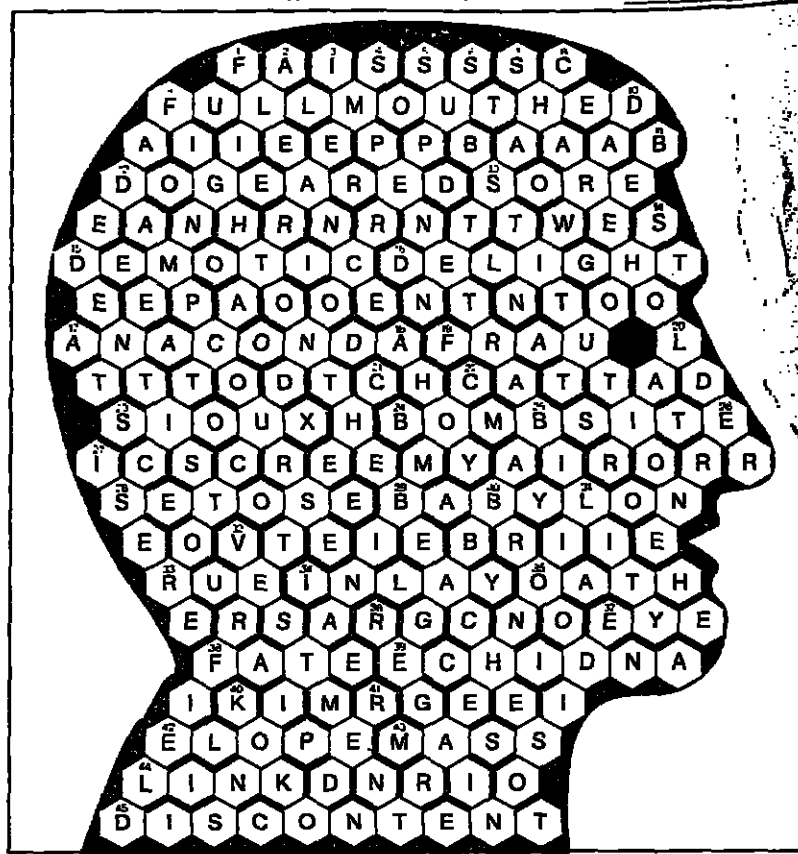
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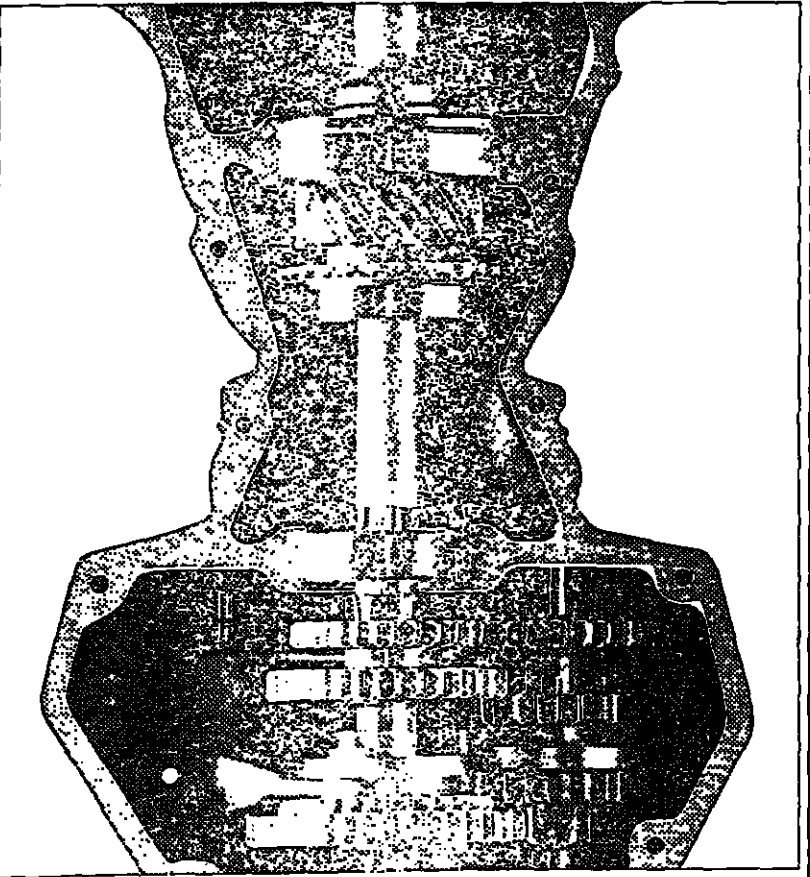
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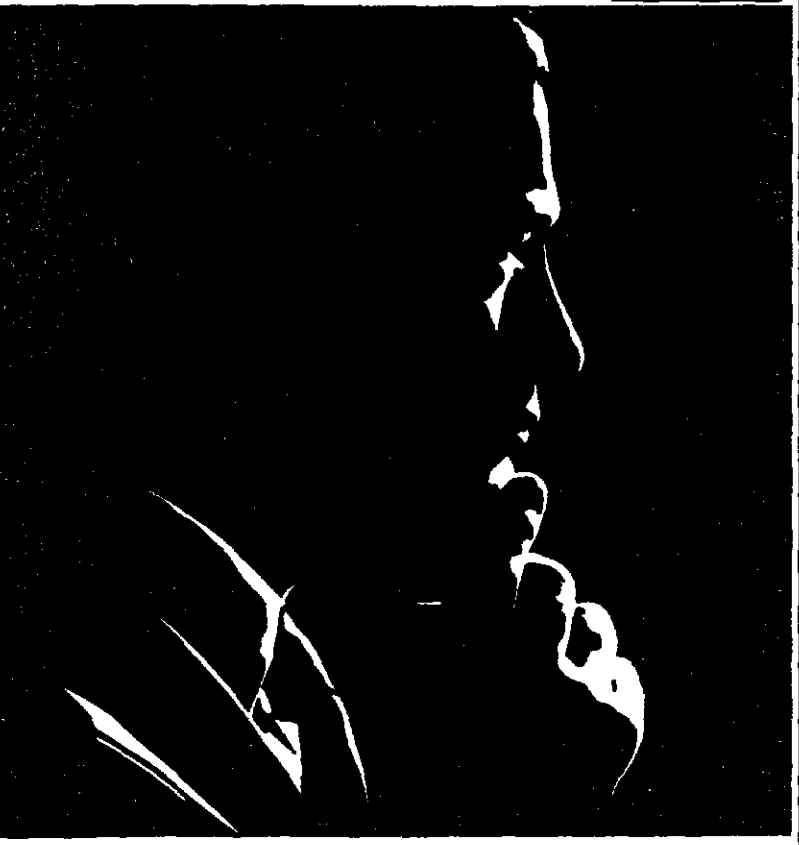
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Do you see a gearhead, or two heads facing each other?

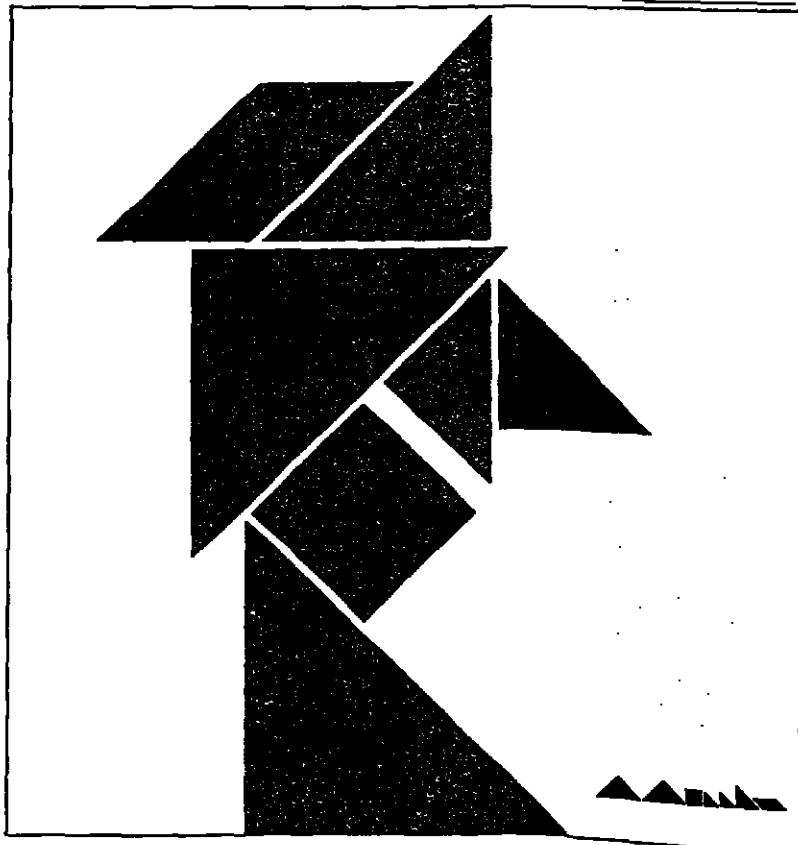
"I want IBM's new multi-system because you've only got to be shown once how to understand it." One simple instruction is enough for the meaningless picture below to become completely clear. If only learning to use a computer system could be so easy. After all, it must be possible to construct an education system which could significantly reduce the average learning time. It is. The IBM AS/400™ multi-system has the power and sophistication to be very simple to learn, as well as use. In fact, it has education modules which are built-in, so you can have help whenever you need it. While its built-in, self diagnostic system constantly monitors itself for any problems, enabling you to solve many of them yourself. How much more user friendly can you get? "I think, therefore IBM."



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## SPECTRUM

As the BMA prepares for its annual meeting, a look at the controversial figure who has become its medical ethics spokesman

## Just what the doctors ordered?

Until recently, the British Medical Association was seen as a cosy club which safeguarded the status quo and protected the perks and pecking order of the profession. Like a good old-fashioned doctor, it seldom got its hands dirty.

## THE TIMES PROFILE

### DR JOHN DAWSON

Today, the BMA is much less concerned about its personal hygiene and much more interested in public health. It plunges vigorously into all the murky waters of social, political and ethical controversy in which it can detect a medical undercurrent.

The key figure behind this radical change of policy is Dr John Dawson, head of the association's professional and scientific division, and director of its Foundation for Aids. Largely through his efforts, the BMA is now more often immersed in these issues than at any time in its 150-year history.

As a result, the annual representative meeting of the association, which begins in Norwich on Monday, promises to be even more controversial than last year, when delegates ignored the leadership's advice and voted for the right to test patients for Aids infection without their consent.

The decision was denounced from all quarters of the medical profession and has been deeply embarrassing ever since. The hierarchy, including Dawson, has done everything within its powers to blink the decision, warning doctors that they could be sued for assault, but the issue stubbornly refused to go away.

It is a symptom of the painful metamorphosis that the BMA is undergoing, and it causes Dawson particular concern. Increasingly, the most turbulent waves flow from his pugnacious belief in what the "new" BMA should and should not stand for.

Whichever controversies are tossed up next week, Dawson will be characteristically willing to wade into them. Aged 42, he has an almost arrogant belief in his ability to influence fellow professionals, their patients, and politicians, towards fundamental changes in the health of the nation. He sensed such a role for himself

very early in his medical career. His grandfather, father and mother were doctors, but when he became a medical student in London 23 years ago, he already had ambitions that reached far beyond treating the sick.

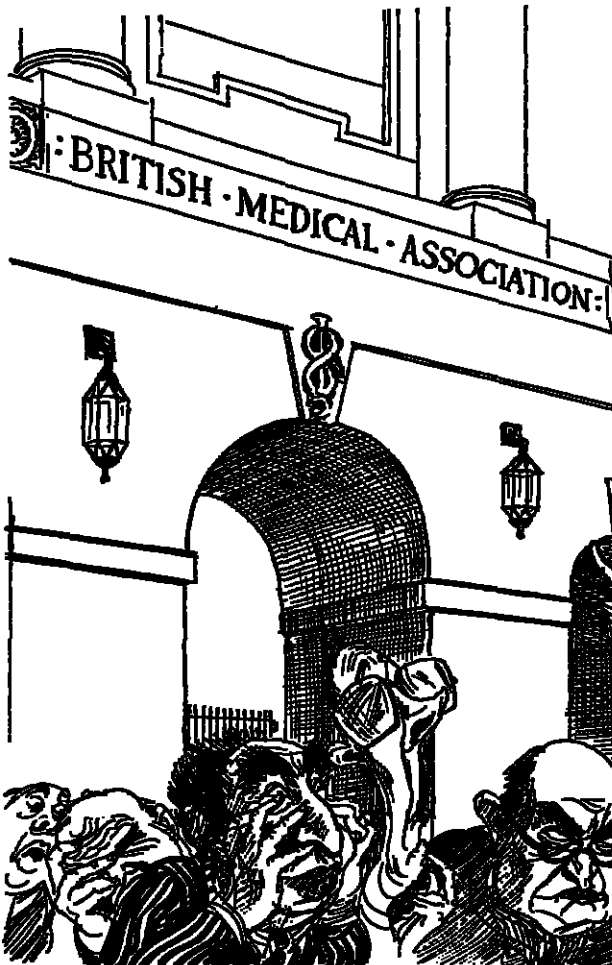
As a schoolboy and a student he had a tendency to put a higher value on his own opinions than those of others. "He was forever challenging, questioning and arguing. He never liked being told he was wrong," a friend says. "It isn't that he is a radical. He is just convinced he is right about most things. Of course, sometimes he is completely wrong."

The young Dr Dawson served his time as a hospital house officer in Sussex and the Isle of Wight, was senior house officer at the Middlesex Hospital in central London, and trained as a general practitioner. But he hasn't picked up a stethoscope in earnest for years, and since he joined the BMA as an assistant secretary in 1976 he has been much happier in a committee room than a clinic.

His main contribution at the BMA has been to help produce a series of reports on the vital issues of the past few years: Aids, medical ethics, teenage contraception, *in-vitro* fertilization, diet, cervical cancer screening, alcohol abuse, smoking, alternative therapies, euthanasia, and the medical effects of nuclear war.

Without doubt, these widely publicized reports have stirred public and professional debate, effecting changes in attitude and behaviour among doctors and their patients. They have also enhanced the BMA's image as an organization which no longer merely represents the interests of its 75,000 members, but has a crucial public health role.

Dawson would not claim that these are all his own work, but they do bear much of his personal stamp, and he is often the BMA's front man in publicizing them. As a result, he frequently encounters fierce resistance and criticism. Whenever television needs a "talking head" on medical ethics,



it is often Dawson's who appears, very occasionally bearing traces of egg on his face.

Dawson is now one of the most influential figures in the association and is destined, before he is 50, to become BMA secretary. He has been on the short list of applicants to replace Dr John Haver, the current secretary, who is soon to retire. But he was judged "too young". He has been led to believe, however, that the job, the top BMA appointment, will be his next time. Some of his colleagues tremble at the thought. There are those who admire John, and those who think he really should be stopped, "one BMA insider says. "There really isn't any other view about him."

Certainly he has made enemies, both within and without the profession. The tobacco and

drinks industries and sections of the food trade loathe him for his shots from the hip at what he sees as their cynical merchandizing of unhealthy or downright dangerous products. Dawson is unrepentant. "These are powerful people who know exactly what they're doing. There is no point in being nice about them," he says.

Some of his critics feel Dawson is altogether too zealous. "He belongs to the Hellfire school of medicine," says Lord Bruce Gardyne, the Conservative politician and newspaper columnist, who accuses him of such tactics as trying to demoralize the BMA's rank and file into extreme acts, such as demanding a ban on all alcohol advertisements.

Civil servants at the Department of Health and Social Security are irritated occasionally by

his aggressive style and he has enemies, too, in the BMA.

Some could barely conceal their pleasure when Dawson suffered what was close to public humiliation last year. The BMA was concerned about the risks of Aids virus carriers donating blood to the national transfusion service. Dawson was widely quoted as saying that people who had had a casual sexual encounter in the previous four years should "think twice" about giving blood.

Had that advice been followed, perhaps millions of people might have excluded themselves and the transfusion service would have been hit by catastrophic shortages. The Government's chief medical officer, Sir Donald Acheson,

erupted into fury at an unforgettable meeting at BMA House, Acheson tore into Dawson and his colleagues.

"I've never seen anyone as angry as Acheson was that day," one of those present said. The association was forced by Acheson into an embarrassing climbdown, and publicly withdrew the advice, saying it "regretted that its views on blood donors had been misunderstood". In a joint statement with the DHSS, it said the risks of a blood transfusion containing Aids virus were "infinitesimal".

Dawson was bruised by the episode. His attempt to do the transfusion service a favour had had exactly the opposite effect. He feels the BMA was making a valid point, but recognizes that it was clumsily presented. He now relies heavily on the guidance of the

association's sophisticated press department.

Divorced, and with two daughters of school age, he gives the impression that he has not much time for anything other than his job. Above all, he seems determined to give the public more control over their own health, through advice and information. He believes in a form of *glasnost* in medicine. He wants to open up what is still a deeply conservative profession, with many vested interests, to greater public scrutiny and accountability. This puts him on the side of the patients more often than on the side of his fellow doctors. It is strong medicine, and not all of his colleagues like the taste of it.

Thomson Prentice

## 'We need a gentle giant to sort our national collections into single centres of excellence'

Last week *The Times* went on a glorious trawl of our country's museums. In our *Museum Summer* series we learnt of their quantity (about 2,700) and of their qualities, and how some national institutions have started sharing their wealth, spawning outposts in places such as Bradford and Liverpool.

There is also a current campaign led by the Prime Minister and the Prince of Wales to bring the great Thyssen-Bornemisza collection to this country. Their suggested site for the collection would be in London's Docklands, but other art enthusiasts have even proposed shifting the National Portrait Gallery wholesale to a brand new centre, to make room for the Old Masters.

But behind this good news is a continued background grumble of complaint. It

comes from the museum directors, churning their time-honoured plea "We need more funds", and reverberates from the National Audit Office's recent report, accusing the museums of overcrowding their cellars and under-conserving their goods. Last weekend a "drastic proposal" to save £750,000 at the Victoria and Albert Museum, by cutting its scholarly staff, leaked to the accompaniment of wails from its inmates.

What museums need most of all is a gentle giant - in the form of a benevolent quango or a team of management consultants - to straddle all the national collections in London, count up the many duplicates in national collections, and draw them into single centres of excellence.

As things are, even Lewis Carroll's Alice with all her common sense, would be hard



SARAH JANE CHECKLAND

A weekly look at the art world

pressed to follow the rationale behind the distribution of our national treasures. To encompass our British paintings, for example, she would need a fair amount of research, a sturdy pair of shoes, and a London Transport weekly

pass. If she assumed, perhaps logically, that the National Gallery would be the place to find our national collection (like the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the Louvre in Paris), she would be wrong. That museum has only a

miscellaneous, token selection.

Proceeding to the Tate Gallery (strictly the National Collection of British Art, although not apparent in its title), she would find a fair representation of British painting, but by no means all. For it is the V & A, officially the museum of modern manufacture, which has the national collection of watercolours, not to mention a major holding of Constable paintings.

Poor Alice. She would discover yet another stash of Constable and Gainsborough watercolours lurking at the British Museum, not to mention two million British prints and drawings and another 750,000 at the V & A, parts of each collection often similar.

Admittedly, some of the biggest anomalies are inherited. The Constable collection at the V & A, for example,

was given to the museum in 1882, a generation before the Tate Gallery was formed. Likewise, the BM has a tradition of collecting prints.

Some rationalization has already been done, as when the BM reneged their Turner watercolours to the Tate, on the opening of the Turner Gallery last year, and when, within the last decade, the V & A gave its 20th century sculpture to the Tate. At his peril, Richard Ormond, Director of the National Maritime Museum, started restructuring 18 months ago, bringing about 30 staff cuts. Later this year, he attends a conference with other maritime museums to define the aims and collecting policies of each.

Full rationalization of collections would need an Act of Parliament, but it would be a logical aspect of the current Renaissance of our museums.

## Pulling down the pillars of patronage

Deyan Sudjic reports on what the Sainsbury's Homebase row means for modern architecture in Britain

There is a long and inglorious history of dissatisfied clients taking a chisel to their buildings because they were not happy with the way their architect's dreams turned out. The Rockefeller had Diego Rivera's murals hacked out of the lobby of the Rockefeller Centre when the artist refused to take Lenin out of the picture. And in London, the British Medical Association smothered Jacob Epstein's half-naked figures on the outside of its Strand headquarters rather than offend the gaze of the Edwardian public with marble genitalia.

Both went down in history as vandals, but the popular status of architecture has plummeted since then, so the Sainsbury's family are likely to get a rather better press for their decision to unleash the bulldozers on the still incomplete Kensington outpost of their empire. It sounds like a blow struck for the long-suffering public in the face of overweening architectural ambition.

This reading of the story has Sir John Sainsbury passing the site in his car, and being so appalled at what he sees being built in his name that he leaps out and orders the flattening of an offending row of multi-coloured Egyptian columns. But it isn't quite like that. What really seems to be at stake is the ultimate 20th-century taboo: the vexed question of taste, along with the Sainsbury's own vision of themselves as serious architectural patrons.

They built Norman Foster's gleaming aluminium art gallery that bears their name in Norwich. They are paying for Robert Venturi's extension to the National Gallery, and now they are busy trying to turn the crinkled tin boxes that have characterized the Homebase chain into a series of miniature architectural monuments. But with Ian Pollard's Kensington building, they seem to have taken on rather more than they had bargained for.

They wanted something that would get noticed, and that is exactly what Pollard has given them. The former Popy is responsible for Marco Polo House, the lump of Neapolitan ice-cream that houses *The Observer*. To some people, it is one of London's best post-war buildings. Others take a very different view. The site of Pollard's Kensington building, with its peeling stone skin, its mixture of Egyptian and Roman brick-brac, and its appearance of being an architectural spare-parts surgery, so incensed the editors of *Architect's Journal* that they wrote a leader denouncing it as a threat to all that they hold dear. And the Sainsbury's seem to have taken them at their word.

Certainly there is a cartoon-like quality to the building and that is what most seems to have hurt their vanity as arts patrons. They are already paying for what will be London's most prominent piece of post-modernism. Venturi's National Gallery, which many think is already uncomfortably close to architectural caricature. Who is going to take them and it seriously if they got round building things like Homebase?

Sentiments like this seem to have been more compelling for the Sainsbury's than any ambition to remove an eyesore from the metropolitan landscape. If that is what they had in mind then they could have started with a few of the more mundane of their own buildings. They may not stop the traffic in the same way that the hapless Pollard's did, but they are much more boring. Ironically, Pollard's building already looked like a ruin even before the bulldozers arrived. Now it has been tidied up. Unless, of course, Pollard takes a lesson from *The Fountainhead*, and the great frustrated celluloid architect, Howard Roark, and resorts to dynamite to halt the Philistines.

● The author is the Editor of *Blueprint*, the design magazine.

## SCIENCE REPORT

## Dust that shut out the sun

Dramatic and violent volcanic eruptions which covered large areas of the Earth with molten lava may have been a factor in the extinction of the dinosaurs, according to the latest edition of *Nature*.

Much of northern India seems to have been a seething volcanic cauldron when the dinosaurs finally met their fate, although the researchers who have given this account acknowledge that more research is needed to establish the link between volcanoes and the dramatic extinction of species at the end of the Cretaceous period, about 66 million years ago.

In spite of decades of research, there is still no generally accepted account of why the dinosaurs, and many other species, met their end. Since 1980, much attention has been paid to a theory, originally due to the father and son team of Professors Luis and Walter Alvarez, of the University of California, Berkeley. They argued that the cause was the impact on the Earth of a substantial chunk of extra-terrestrial matter, either an asteroid or a comet.

According to that view, the collision would have ejected enough dust and smoke into the atmosphere to blot out

solar radiation, living plants and depriving any animals of their sustenance. At the same time, it is possible that the surface temperature of the earth was reduced, in a similar way as, it has been predicted, "nuclear winter" would set in following a full-scale nuclear war.

It is now argued that the same effect could be brought about by material ejected in volcanic eruptions. V. Courtillot, from the Institut de Physique du Globe in Paris, with six French colleagues, estimated that the volcanoes, which left a sheet of basalt up to 6,000 feet thick over much of northern and western India, were active between 69 and 65 million years ago, nearly spanning the end of the Cretaceous period. This estimate uses a technique called argon-argon dating, based on the rate at which atoms of the isotope argon-40, a constituent of the

from Nagpur westward to Bombay, while Robert Duncan and D.G. Pyle of Oregon State University have concentrated on the thickest basalt layers, in the Western Ghats mountains south-east of Bombay. Their argon-argon measurements place the duration of the eruptions from 68.5 to 66.5 million years ago.

Although these dates, like Courtillot's, nearly coincide with the extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous period, Duncan and Pyle say that more must be learned of the effects of large-scale volcanism before these eruptions can be taken

as the cause of life extinction. This caution is echoed by geologist K.G. Cox, of Oxford University, who nevertheless says that the argon-argon technique gives the most accurate information so far.

Courtillot is particularly keen to know the precise time of a volcanic episode that buried much of Siberia beneath a sheet of basalt. He thinks this event may have coincided with the extinction, at the end of the Permian period about 250 million years ago, of 96 per cent of marine species. All that is so far known about the Siberian eruptions is that they were more than 200 million years ago.

Cox, noting that the Indian basalt may have been formed in up to 500 short periods of volcanic activity interspersed with quiet phases lasting several thousand years, says that the eruptions may not have caused a single traumatic stress.

Other, still more cautious researchers believe that the gradual processes of mountain formation and continental drift are sufficient to explain the species extinctions in the fossil record.

Henry Gee

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## HEALTH



Hearty exercise: computer consoles monitor a child linked to a heart rate meter while exercising on a treadmill at St Luke's School of Education, Exeter

## Unfit for adult life

How much exercise does a child need in order to become a healthy adult?  
Judith Gregg reports

The great debate over academic standards, parental control and freedom of choice looks about to be overshadowed by startling evidence that British children are not getting enough basic physical exercise at school to ward off heart disease in adult life.

With schools reporting a sharp downturn in competitive sports and some teenagers in England and Wales now being given PE as an option, research centred in the West Country is uncovering the lack of physical education and its long-term implications. And next month a Government-sponsored report, the *School Sport Forum*, produced under the auspices of the Sports Council, is likely to call for a radical re-think.

Neil Armstrong, chairman of PE at Exeter University and director of the Coronary Prevention in Children Project, which is working on a three-year project with Exeter Health Authority, has found that school children are "nowhere near active enough to promote cardio-vascular health".

Armstrong's team is the first in Europe to carry out continuous heart-rate monitoring of individual children. Although the study has still to run its course, enough data has been analysed to show that the children's heart rate does not exceed frequently enough or for long enough that required to bring about what is called a "training effect". Internationally rec-

ognized standards set by the American College of Sports Medicine to measure fitness in adults (nobody has yet devised a standard for children) recommends three sessions of exercise a week to raise the heart rate for a period of 20 minutes.

Armstrong's study is being carried out in two communities in the South West, one of which mirrors the Registrar General's Profile of the UK. It involves 600 children aged from 11 to 16. The first results have come from the 11 to 14 age groups. Armstrong hopes to complete his research this summer.

Results from the standard laboratory tests were as researchers would have predicted. According to their genetic endowment some children did very well, others not so well.

But the shock came when electrodes were strapped to children's chests which transmitted to a receiver worn on the wrist like a watch. The children

were free to carry on as normal while they were monitored for 12-hour periods on four week days and one day at the weekend. Fewer than one in 20 of the children were active enough to achieve the "training effect".

The main activity for the majority was watching television - an average of 2½ hours a day. And girls lagged behind even the less active boys. But children who cycled to school and played football in the evening did achieve acceptable levels of exercise.

Armstrong has no doubt that the remedy lies in a radical re-think in school physical education. "Three quarters of PE lesson time is still spent on traditional team games. What we have to do is to teach children activities which will persist in adult life."

The Council of Europe have accepted a Eurofit Project and one of the British representatives is Bill Tuxworth, a lecturer in exercise

physiology at Birmingham University. He is not surprised by Armstrong's findings.

"Private schools tend to play sport on several afternoons a week. Yet the average child in State schools gets just one hour a week, 40 weeks a year. In primary schools it's often taught by someone with no expertise in PE."

Liz Murdoch, head of PE at Brighton Polytechnic, whose desk study forms the basis of the *Forum* report, is concerned that many teachers and parents still think of fitness only in terms of traditional PE lessons.

"The IEA working party recommended one vigorous session of exercise for 20 minutes each day for school children. This can be achieved during a PE lesson or through some other activity," Armstrong agrees and suggests running, swimming, skiing, skating, cycling and even disco dancing ("a beautiful exercise, provided it's not done in a heavy, smoky atmosphere").

Tuxworth defends the PE professionals. The community as a whole and especially parents must share responsibility for children's health, he says. "It may seem a reactionary, elderly view, but television has a lot to answer for."

Another expert, Doctor Martin Farrally, director of physical education at the University of St Andrews in Scotland, is optimistic. "We are at last awakening to the fact that there is a problem." But he also sounds a note of caution. All the estimates of children's fitness are based on adult measurement. "We know that children need to be stretched, but not by how much."

Even if everyone involved accepts the argument, there is still a major dilemma, Liz Murdoch says. "It simply isn't safe for parents to allow their children to play as freely as we would all like. There are not enough safe play areas available."

(Times Newspapers Ltd 1988)

## Pregnant pressure

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

Dr Thomas Stuttard

The Duchess of York will, like any other expectant mother, have her blood pressure taken, her urine tested and the lie of her baby assessed with increasing frequency as pregnancy advances. Her doctors will be making certain that she is not joining the 10 per cent of first-time mothers (it is less common in subsequent pregnancies) who develop pre-eclampsia or, as it is now fashionably referred to in medical circles, proteinuric or non-proteinuric pregnancy-induced hypertension. Mr Frank Loeffler, consultant obstetrician at St Mary's Hospital, explains that whatever terminology is used it is the same condition, and medical knowledge has advanced little since the days when it was known as PET, pre-eclamptic toxæmia, or toxæmia pregnancy.

He says it is certainly not due, as some rather lurid reports have recently suggested, to any mysterious bug. Over the past decade or two there has been no change - doctors are no longer too concerned if the mother shows some signs of oedema, swelling in the fingers and feet; provided that the blood pressure remains within normal limits, and that there is no protein in the urine, oedema on its own represents an acceptable response to pregnancy and is associated with a better than normal outlook.

If pregnancy-induced hypertension does occur, the patient needs to be admitted to hospital where the enforced rest often eases the situation. In severe cases, if the baby is too small for delivery, the mother has to be protected from the dangers of an increasing

blood pressure by the use of hypotensive drugs such as methyldopa, but it seems probable that although these drugs may be safeguarding the mother, not only are they unhelpful to the baby but they may further reduce the blood supply to an already damaged placenta.

Pregnancy-induced hypertension is more common in women who are having twins, diabetics, those who already have a higher than normal blood pressure, in cases of hydatidiform mole (a rare condition in which the embryo fails to develop but the placenta continues to grow), and in women who are overweight. Being too plump, provided that pre-eclampsia or other complications of pregnancy associated with being overweight do not occur, and that the pregnancy runs its full course, does not adversely affect its outcome; several studies have shown that fat mothers tend to have larger and healthier babies than usual. The ill effects of maternal obesity are seen in full only when the baby has to be delivered very early; in these cases if the mother is fat rather than thin, the chances of the baby's death are increased four-fold.

It would be considered quite acceptable to induce labour a week or two early, even in the absence of eclampsia, if by doing so the full resources of the hospital are readily available, as no doctor likes to be faced with an unexpected and possibly quick delivery in the early hours of the morning when anaesthetists, paediatricians, pathologists and the rest of the supporting cast are not only not at their best but probably in bed.

## Ambridge talk

Neil Carter, the pigman in *The Archers*, has little luck. He loses out in his love for Shula, has to make do with the inadequate Susan, is plagued by debt, and now his son, Christopher, is born with a cleft or hare lip. Distressing as the baby's appearance is, it is not the disaster which Susan fears, for there can be few conditions where plastic surgery can more rapidly revolutionize the situation and transform an ugly duckling into a swan. In three months, provided that Christopher is over 12lb, he will have had his lip operated on and will have become the pride of Ambridge. If the palate, the roof of the mouth, is also involved (both are variations of the same congenital defect), surgery is more complicated, and a second operation will be needed in about 18 months.

The face is complete by the ninth week of intra-uterine life, so the developmental fault which has resulted in a cleft lip occurred between the sixth and ninth week. Cleft lips, which occur once in every 800 pregnancies, run in families, so there is a 12 per cent chance that Susan or Neil has a relative who has had a similar problem. It is also possible that Susan suffered from infection during the appropriate weeks or took some noxious drug, including too many gin and tonics at The Bull, but usually the cause is undiscovered. Both sides of the lip can be affected but in 75 per cent of cases only one side is involved, more often the left than the right. Pat Archer, although probably motivated by feminism rather than medical knowledge, was right to persuade Susan to

## Left depressed?

Suggestions by some Labour party activists that Neil Kinnoch's inability to follow a consistent fence policy is symptomatic of a depressive illness seem unlikely to be soundly based, for apart from this aspect of his behaviour, and perhaps some irritability, he exhibits none of the signs or symptoms of this psychosis. Patients who suffer from true clinical depression find constructive thought difficult, are slow to make up their minds, and frequently seem indecisive.

## Balanced HRT

A letter to *The Lancet* by Dr Trevor Powles of the Royal Marsden and Mr Saattil Parbhoo of the Royal Free Hospital contains good news for women taking hormone replacement therapy for menopausal symptoms: they have found no increase in the risks of developing cancer of the breast as a result of HRT. They stress the importance of taking progesterone and oestrogen in a carefully balanced mixture for the correct number of days each month. Despite their findings the doctors warn that women who have had breast disease should not be prescribed HRT by their GP, but should be treated in a specialist unit.

Premapak, an HRT regime containing progesterone, was none the less in the opinion of many gynaecologists a badly formulated product, because any possible cancer-inducing properties of oestrogen were inadequately balanced; it has now been withdrawn from the market. Women who have been on Premapak should change to Premapak C which, doctors are agreed, gives protection against the very remote risk of developing cancer of the uterus, and at the same time reduces the chance of having menopausal symptoms one week in four.

These intellectual symptoms are part of a general slowing down, a psycho-motor retardation; not only do sufferers think and speak less quickly, but they move slowly and seem almost physically to droop as they drag themselves about. An experienced doctor will immediately know from the patient's voice, demeanour and posture as he or she comes into the surgery if a prescribed anti-depressant treatment is indicated. Kinnoch still looks sprightly and speaks animatedly; if he is depressed at all it would probably be a reaction, or over-reaction, to the state of his party and his standing within it, rather than the cause of his political troubles. Medically speaking in this case it would be described as a reactive or exogenous depression rather than an endogenous one; it would not therefore be thought of as a psychiatric disease, nor as one which would respond to medical treatment, since the condition would be due not to changes in the biochemistry of the brain but to, as Harry Truman would say, the heat in the kitchen.

## THE SCOTTISH EXPERIMENT

An experiment to improve children's fitness in the Linwood area of Strathclyde, Scotland, was started in the early 1980s in one class of 10-year-olds at a primary school. Based on a daily half-hour of fitness activities, the programme was designed to have as many different activities as possible taught by specialists and the children's own class teacher.

The results were spectacular. There seemed to be an improvement in the arithmetic skills of children on the scheme and there was an improved attitude to school itself. Children due to transfer from primary to secondary did not suffer any falling off of performance as is usually the case. Girls benefited particularly. They were fitter than boys on the normal PE programme. Another finding was that after the summer

holidays children on ordinary PE programmes were fitter than they were at the end of the school year. In other words school PE was even maintaining their normal fitness level.

Dr John Pollack, a lecturer at Jordanhill College, Glasgow, who organized the experiment, said that it had now been adopted by more than 100 schools in the area. On the question of cost, he commented: "Compared to the cost of treating a patient with heart disease, it is not high." He believes that catching children young enough is the key. "If children have daily PE from the start of primary until the end of the second year of secondary school then there is not much more you can do. If it has not become part of their lifestyle after nine years of it every day, then it never will."

## Chewing over a problem

A tiny joint in the jaw is at the root of TMJ syndrome. But the experts cannot agree on the cause of the trouble

If you live and work in top gear you could be a prime candidate for TMJ syndrome. A disorder of the tiny temporomandibular joint that connects the jaw bone to the skull, it can give rise to severe facial pain, stiffness in the jaw, carache, ringing in the ears, chronic headache, dizziness and depression. With its dazzling range of symptoms and diagnoses ranging from jaw dysfunction to a psychosomatic illness aggravated by stress, it bears all the hallmarks of a disease of the Eighties. Up until three years ago only a handful of experts were able to recognize it. Now more GPs and dentists are beginning to turn their attention to TMJ but still there appears to be no consensus as to whether it is a dental or psychological problem.

Elizabeth Barnes's experience of the syndrome illustrates the confusion. One morning four years ago the 41-year-old television researcher woke with a searing pain on the right side of her face. Within a few days it had spread to the left and was accompanied by an excruciating pain in her ears. Then came a constant clicking of her jaw and eventually, unable to open her mouth more than half an inch, she began a "horrendous merry-go-round of specialists". A neurologist at the National Hospital of Nervous Diseases ruled out a brain tumour, and X-rays confirmed that it was not cancer of the jaw. Her dentist referred her to a colleague specializing in jaw disorders who diagnosed TMJ syndrome. Evidence of clenching and grinding through tension was revealed in her ground-down back teeth. She had been biting incorrectly, he said, and her jaw joints had not been working in unison. "He made me a cumbersome splint for

my upper jaw," Barnes says, "which would need readjusting regularly. He assured me that in time it would get the muscles to relax and the pain to ease." But it didn't. Barnes sought the opinion of Professor Malcolm Harris, head of oral surgery at the Eastman Dental Hospital, in London.

An authority on the TMJ dysfunction, he takes an opposite line to many in the dental profession. He dismisses the value of the acrylic splint and is convinced that the problem is psychosomatic, associated with long-term life problems such as the stress of bereavement, major financial worries, or recent chronic family illness (as he believes it to have been in Barnes's case, along with the stress of her work). Harris's name for it is facial arthralgia and he emphasizes to his patients that the pain is real and not imaginary.

For Barnes he prescribed hospital rest, along with antidepressants and muscle relaxants. She left hospital in less pain and psychiatry, supplemented by a course of ultra-sound, helped to ease the symptoms by reducing the stress. But she feared that the pain and depression, though reduced, might return.

A Harley Street dentist who was having a good deal of success with TMJ patients, suggested a much less

conspicuous splint for the lower jaw, and within weeks the pain and clicking disappeared. The appliance was adjusted regularly - as the muscles relax the position of the jaw alters slightly. His treatment was augmented by the work of an eminent cranial osteopath who worked gently on Barnes's skull and jaw.

Her back teeth have since been heightened with crowns and she wears her splint only at night when clenching and grinding are most likely. Today, Barnes considers herself 80 per cent cured.

In the United States the TMJ problem has been recognized for years - a third of the population has some medical problem made worse by a jaw imbalance and myofascial clinics dealing with TMJ problems abound.

Psychiatrist Dr Charlotte Feinmann, who works closely with Harris at the Eastman Dental Hospital, says: "We believe it to be a very common, poorly recognized stress-induced disorder, and that there is no relationship at all between this kind of pain and any abnormalities of the bite. Ninety per cent of the population clench their teeth. We have nothing against bite guards so long as the patient gets an emotional back-up as well. A large proportion of patients can be expected to be cured just by reassurance and

talking to them. We are able to get 70 to 80 per cent of TMJ patients relaxed and pain free."

Iain Laws, head of oral surgery at Hampstead's Royal Free Hospital, runs a clinic solely for TMJ patients, seeing three or four new ones a week, most of them women. He believes it to be fundamentally a dental problem in which stress plays a major part. He rarely refers patients for psychotherapy or surgery, but instead is experimenting with various shapes of splint for upper or lower jaw.

Hamish Thomson, a pioneer in this field and well-known for his work and published papers on the TMJ syndrome, tends to steer a middle course. During 40 years' experience he is slowly coming to see it as a psychosomatic disorder and refers extreme cases to Professor Harris. "I used to be all for the splint and increasing the bite level but I do now believe that this is a muscle problem of overactivity as a result largely of stress, so I always start with counselling."

To support this theory he refers to a study in which he examined 100 pain cases with the TMJ problem and 100 normal joint function cases. He believes in prevention and all his high-risk patients - those who are vulnerable to stress - are advised to wear an upper bite guard during periods of tension. He warns against building up teeth unless absolutely necessary. "I've seen very few cases where you need dental reconstruction. You only have to be a fraction of a millimetre out and you have dentist-caused problems."

Barbara Lamb

(Times Newspapers Ltd 1988)

## TOMORROW

Are children the greatest obstacle to equal opportunities for women?  
Barbara Amiel examines the controversial findings of the European Commission



**CORRECTION:** Dr Robert Sharpe ("Are animal experiments really necessary?", Health page June 23) is no longer working with the Lord Dowding Fund. He wishes us to point out that although in his former work as a research chemist some of the substances he produced were tested by colleagues, he himself did not carry out animal experiments.

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# TIMES DIARY

ALAN COREN

Beware pathetic fallacy. Man's confident assumption that his environment is so sympathetic to his moods as to kick in with complementary props when he requires them bespeaks the kind of arrogance that invites comeuppance. Indeed, language having deteriorated somewhat since Ruskin's sunny jotted notes, it has taken on even more satisfyingly sarcastic resonances. "What did you think of that fallacy, Brian?" "Pathetic, Harry!"

Let us take, then, the night when there were six Aston Martins in serried rank beneath the pine trees at La Baule. No ordinary night, either, last Monday, but the very eve of my 50th birthday, cusp and watershed both, with much to occupy the few remaining brain cells still ticking beneath the vanished tatch.

We had chosen La Baule with great care: it is an excellent village when one is fleeing 1988, a spot virtually unchanged from its heyday when the Hispano-Suizas and Isotta-Fraschinis bearded down to South Brittany with, if not the crowned, at least the crowned nobles of Europe lolling on the rear banquettes and pawing something fetching in a cloche hat as prelude to the weekend's consummations. While, from the north, the Aston Martins, taking a break from the punishing routines of Cliveden and Fort Belvedere, descended to park beside them on the forecourt of the Hotel Emirat, for bacchanal and dalliance and fresh foie gras.

So we put up, when I was 49, at l'Ermitage, and we took a balcony room that faced the sunset and there was nothing about this elegant Edwardian pile to suggest that 1938 was not still with us. We booked for dinner at Le Castel Marie-Louise, which not only serves the finest tucker in all Brittany but serves it in an ambience that invites one to crane discreetly for a glimpse of Wallis Simpson poking about in a lobster. It is a restaurant where the only frozen staff is time; a very good place to be 49.99 years of age. And it was here that, as we strolled through its gate, we saw the Astons drawn up on the lawn beneath the pines. Not any old Astons, either, but the best Astons of all, the 1½-litre Le Mans tourers, 1930s legends of style, engineering and performance so ineffably English that those of us who fancy cars instinctively know, though Wodehouse didn't specify, that when Bertie asked Jeeves to bring the two-seater round to the front, there was no question of what Jeeves would come round to the front in.

BARRY FANTONI



"If things carry on like this, comrades, there'll be a revolution!"

I may have gasped. Certainly, something disturbed the sursurus rhythm in the trees, but it could have been the ghost of some old sportsman, haunting the places where his honour died.

The cars were all in pristine scarlet, spotless, shimmering; setting sunbeams winked off the burnished chromium. Since all had British number-plates, and since a knot of drinkers stood a few yards off among the marigolds, loosing arcane jargon into the evening air, it wasn't difficult to put six and six together. We walked across. How could we not? Fate had brought them here to trail the grace notes on my nostalgia, and though the risk was there that they would turn out to be merely ostentatious fancies of statusful ironmongery or shrewd investors in the vintage market or, yet worse, dodgy dealers conspiring to separate from their fancies those well-heeled Frenchmen, eager for *quelque chose de grand snob*, it was a risk that had to be run.

I need not have worried. They were romantics all. Specialist romantics, indeed, not merely, as one might loosely have assumed, The Aston Martin Club, but The One-And-A-Half-Litre Le Mans Aston Martin Club, the happy few, and they had chosen La Baule for their rendezvous, because, well, what more reverberating backdrop could there be than this spot only a hundred miles from Le Mans itself, essentially unchanged from the days when the original drivers of cars like these had repaired thither to recuperate from 24 hours of aching forearms and oily eyes and desiccated lips?

And yet, and yet. Fate has two lights. She is not all give. Even as the gleamy buffs and I strolled back towards their cars, to enable them to point out this structural nuance and that, my pitiable plea at the remarkable tonal consistency of it all was running out of time. I asked the wrong question.

"Sad, isn't it," I said, "that old cars aren't like other antiques?" They looked at me. "Old furniture," I said, "pictures, porcelain, silver, old books, coats, all right - given reasonable care, they'll last, more or less forever. Whereas old cars..." "Will do exactly the same," said a buff, firmly. The other buffs nodded.

"There is nothing," said the first buff, "to prevent these from being preserved indefinitely." "Oh, good," I said. I did my best, of course, to look pleased. Just as if the curator, say, of the V & A were to point out to me that the figures on the Grecian urn we happened to be passing would remain forever panting and forever young. There was no earthly reason why anyone else should have concerned himself that I should be 50 in three hours, and that the odds of being preserved indefinitely suddenly seemed somewhat long.

Mr Gorbachov's speech to the party conference on Tuesday suggests that he and his advisers are still casting around for the most effective means of combating the inherited "stagnation" which threatens the country's economic productivity, its military power and its standing in the world. It suggests, too, that at every step he encounters determined and effective opposition from those opposed to his reforms.

This is not surprising. The polity which he took over three years ago is essentially still a totalitarian one, and the changes he proposes would end that. Above all, they would eliminate the confident knowledge which the party apparatus has always possessed that when necessary it could always assert its monopoly of power. It is this monopoly which Gorbachov sees as undermining the country's productivity, vitality and international status. As he told a meeting of writers shortly after the Chernobyl explosion dramatized the dangers inherent in the existing system: "Between the people who want changes... and the leadership, there is an administrative layer, the apparatus of the ministries and the party, which does not want changes and does not want to be deprived

Geoffrey Hosking on the chances of a Soviet presidential election

## Outflanking the old guard

of certain rights and the associated privileges." The reforms in the economy have lightly indentured that monopoly, but have not fundamentally shaken it. *Glasnost* has offered ordinary people the opportunity to supervise the work of the "administrative layer" from below as well as from above, and has certainly enlivened the public debate about alternative policies.

But as I can testify from visiting the Soviet Union last month, these measures have left many with the feeling that leading actors in *Perestroika* and even new laws are unlikely to themselves to make much difference to the supply of butter and sausage meat, or to the housing shortage. When an acquaintance went to a Moscow housing office and backed up his request for an apartment of his own with the text of a recent law on "co-operative house-building until the year 2000", an official

briskly fobbed him off with the comment "Well, they write all kinds of things in the papers, don't they?"

My own sense is that there is considerable potential support for Gorbachov's reforms among the population at large, but that the support is not yet being effectively mobilized because people remain highly sceptical about what he can actually achieve against the entrenched bureaucratic machine.

Gorbachov's latest proposals indicate that he is seeking to reach out to that potential support, and at the same time to create a counterweight to the party apparatus. His chosen instrument would be a new kind of Soviet national congress, elected (though how genuinely?) by the people, or at any rate by the mass-membership civic associations (representing women, youth, war veterans etc) outside the party. That assembly would itself elect a smaller parliament,

a reformed Supreme Soviet, consisting of full-time working politicians, expected to debate matters seriously and to use their standing committees to investigate searchingly the workings of government. Their activities would be backed up by an independent legal system with the powers to guarantee the rule of law.

If this idea suggests that Gorbachov has learnt something from his summit meetings with President Reagan, so even more do his proposals for the establishment of an elective Soviet presidency. This notion was absent from the party conference theses published a month ago, but it was expounded in detail by a Gorbachov adviser, Fyodor Burlatsky, in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* of June 15. Under Burlatsky's scheme, the General Secretary of the Communist Party would submit himself directly for election to the people, in a secret ballot, as

an executive president, in effect, in the French or American mould. As Burlatsky puts it, such a "dual mandate" would give the leader the necessary authority to implement his programme.

This is an intriguing initiative. It would certainly offer someone like Gorbachov himself a new base from which to cut the party apparatus down to size, and that is no doubt what he wishes to achieve. Yet it also has certain dangers. When one thinks of the razzmatazz surrounding the US presidency, is there not a risk here of setting up a new kind of "personality cult"? After all, the Soviet Union is still a one-party system, and there are no proposals on the table for ending that state of affairs.

Furthermore, the party itself is still unreformed, and the most worrying aspect of Gorbachov's speech is that the rather specific proposals contained in the theses for limiting the powers of party officials have been watered

down to bland generalities. This is a clear sign of the compromises Gorbachov has been compelled to make, and they come precisely in the area which one most expects and fears.

It is true that Soviet public opinion today would probably not tolerate a return to the "cult of personality" of the Stalin or even the Brezhnev type. But there is, I think, a danger that an unreformed party machine might prove able to exploit the new plebiscitary authority of the General Secretary as an eye-catching facade behind which to continue their old practices in peace. Much, obviously depends on the character of the General Secretary-cum-President, and Gorbachov might well be strong enough to resist such manipulation. But then, if his full proposals are accepted, he will not be in power for ever.

So, the contest continues. One marvels that Gorbachov has been able to achieve as much as he has, and one wishes him well for the future. But his conference speech suggests that the decisive battles with the world's most entrenched apparatus of power have still to come.

The author is professor of Russian history at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London.

Bernard Levin

## Why I'm in a fit of peak

We all admire the people who can do things that are entirely beyond us. So we should; unless we turn it into envy or mere daydream, it is proper to look up to those with great gifts or powers. "For emulation hath a thousand sons. That one by one pursue." There is, to be sure, a dangerous bridge to cross; if what we yearn for is within our grasp, so that unremitting labour would bring it to hand, we have no right to aspire to a condition that we could create for ourselves.

Only if we are truly crying for the moon does it work. It would please me very greatly to be able to play the piano as well as Alfred Brendel, to write novels as good as Dostoevsky's, or for that matter to master the art of the doorman's whistle with two fingers in the corners of my mouth; but none of these elevated states can ever be mine. So, as my rule dictates, I bow before those who do what I cannot.

These reflections are prompted by reading a recently published book by Al Alvarez, *Feeding the Rat* (Bloomsbury). We'll come to the rat in due course, but first I must issue a warning to prospective readers; we have all read (or stopped reading) books of which we say colloquially that "It made me sick", but this is the only book I have ever had in my hands of which that could almost be said in literal truth; more than once I was on the point of leaving my chair for the bathroom and the old leave-ho.

Here anyone concludes that Mr Alvarez has written a book describing a variety of more than ordinarily recondite sexual practices or a lavishly illustrated study of disembowelling through the ages, I had better say that there is nothing in it that could bring a blush to even the most sensitive cheek. But a ghastly pallor, yes.

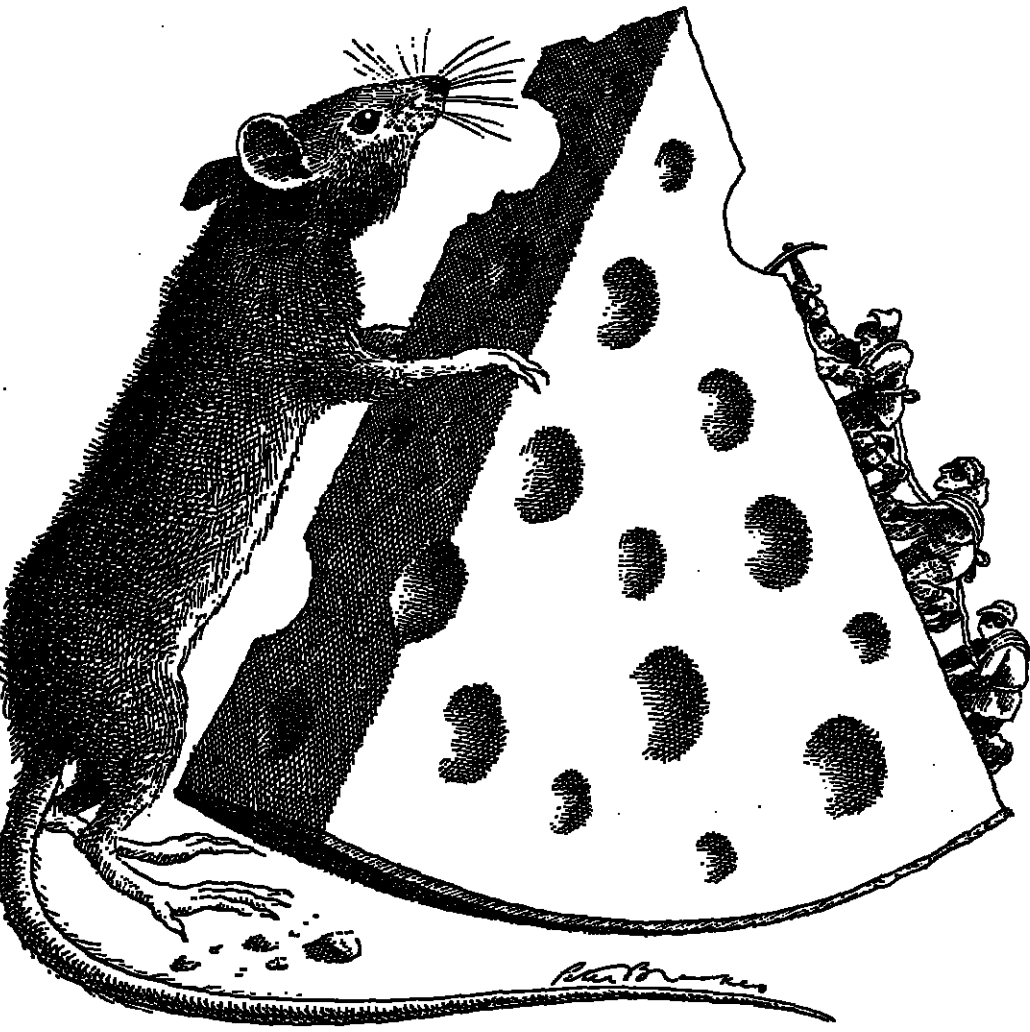
The sub-title is "Profile of a Climber". The climber in question is called Mo Anthoine, and I might as well say now as later

that he is plainly raving mad. If you want the evidence, here it is:

Mo... had watched the accident, appalled, from the ice-cave, knowing there was nothing they could do in the dark. At dawn, Mo... wandered across to help the others... The major problem was that they were about 9,000 vertical feet above their base camp, and... they had eaten up nearly all their food... they decided that... their safest way off the mountain was to climb back to the top... They ate the last of their food and spent an uneasy night trying to block the entrance of the ice-cave... next morning... Mo... had lost all sensation in his hands; it was so cold that his eyelids froze to his eyeballs... their food was gone, they had only one gas canister left with which to melt the snow for drinks, and they knew... they would soon be too weak to move at all... Mo... left a note to say he was going on to Askole, he had already been going for twelve hours. The distance to Askole was about thirty-five miles... A couple of times, Mo fell asleep and woke to find himself still walking... He kept walking all the next day... he walked into Askole at seven o'clock the next morning...

Now my contention that Mr Anthoine is a very long way indeed round the twist does not stem from that tale of horror (very much condensed, I must say; terrible things can happen to anybody. The proof lies in the fact that he not only did all that deliberately, he did it for fun. And what is more, when he looked back on it, he concluded that it had indeed been fun, enormous fun.

I suffer badly from vertigo; I can get dizzy climbing into a taxi. But the nausea was not confined to my shuddering imagination peering over the edge with Anthoine and Alvarez; the vicarious fear was so powerful that even when they were stuck to a vertical rock-face like wasps to a fly-paper, I didn't have to think of looking down (which is the killer for the vertiginous) to be so terrified that I had to hold on to the arm of the sofa, and a



few minutes later I had become convinced that the bay-windowed wall in which the sofa stands was going to fall out - window, sofa and I - and deliver the lot to the ground, four stories below. A second warning; this book can make you as crazy as its subject.

The secret of life, I have long been convinced, is to know what you cannot do. I cannot do things that call for great physical endeavour, and it is no use telling me that I ought to be ashamed of myself. But when it gets to the kind of courage, fortitude and brute strength that

the people in this book display, the old head, as Bertie Wooster would say, swims.

We live in a sedentary age, and I am more sedentary than most. God knows how I would behave if I were pitched into a situation of great physical danger - facing a madman with a gun, say, or trapped under the ruins of a bombed building, or in a shipwreck. But that is the point; I don't know how I would behave, and I hope I shall never need to find out. The difference between me and the mountaineers is that they go into the ordeal deliberately, matching themselves

against not only the known hazards but the ones (like the injury that set off the events of my quotation) that cannot be guarded against.

But there is a further dimension to my problem. Mo Anthoine is entirely beyond me; he is the physical Brendel to my physical incapacity. But Al Alvarez, whom I have known and admired for many years, is a writer, a journalist, a poet, a dramatist, he is an intellectual, and so am I.

What right has he to be so brave, so hardy and so strong? (What makes it all the more

galling, incidentally, is that the writing in this book is as beautiful as it is thrilling.)

You see what I am getting at. There are those who can climb mountains in impossible conditions, and there are those who have read and remembered thousands of books. Mo Anthoine is in the first category, and I am in the second. But Alvarez, not him, is in both.

Reminds me that human beings are given not only by the Cartesian split but also by a more obvious duality; we have both a body and a mind, and we were given both for a reason. We make a very serious mistake if we believe that the body is nothing but a receptacle for our minds, yet the mistake is made a million times a day.

If you tell me that I should take exercise, you have already missed the point; keeping fit (I am fit, and not overweight, either) is not what I am talking about. I am talking about the duty of every one of us to use the body to its full, as the mind is used. And using the body to the full means giving it challenges to meet and overcome.

These challenges need not be as extreme as those devised by the mad mountaineer; they need not be extreme at all. But they must demand the full potential of the body in meeting them, and the attainment of the Greek ideal of the harmony of mind, body and spirit is further away than ever, not just for me but for most people in countries such as ours.

Oh, yes, the rat of the book's title. Feeding the rat means precisely what I have been describing; a deep need to seek, and to be involved in, the body's exertions. Mo Anthoine's rat is a voracious and insatiable creature; for my part I would rather eat the rat than feed it in the way he does. But I know that in making that choice I am limiting my life, and the fact that I have long come to terms with my sedentary nature is little consolation. Anytime for tennis?

(Times Newspapers, 1988)

Commentary • RONALD BUTT

## Hattersley's children

Mr Roy Hattersley holds the Prime Minister personally responsible for "the crime wave which has now assumed typhoon proportions". He says it is the direct result of Tory policies and philosophy. From this dramatic statement it might have been supposed that he would go on to make the conventional linking connection between deprivation in inner cities (for which Mrs Thatcher is blamed) and the violence of youths who terrorize tower blocks or passengers on the underground.

For in the philosophy of the left, people are the creatures of their circumstances and when they turn to crime or even to bombs, the first rational response is to see what grievance needs remedy. The assumption is that people are made good by social conditions and that in a socialist state crime would wither to insignificance.

But Mr Hattersley is now on a different tack. After acknowledging in an aside that poverty and unemployment were behind some crime, he asserted that the more significant and serious cause was now Mrs Thatcher's ruthlessness. "The thing with too much money and too little conscience is the monster which has mutated from Margaret Thatcher's open advocacy of selfishness and greed."

I do not remember an occasion when Mrs Thatcher stated "I advocate selfishness and greed." I do recall her recent exhortation to those with more money to give more of it to good causes. But let us stick to Mr Hattersley's main point: "Crime is contagious and the disease is being spread by Downing Street." Mrs Thatcher's "philosophy of ruthless individualism",

he thinks, has "created new-style thugs with designer sweaters and fascist tendencies."

If "designer sweaters" ever had any overtones of smartness, I am told that they are now distinctly downmarket. So Mr Hattersley does not have in mind Labour's usual target - the rich young men in the City who buy their cars in Jersey Street - but some of the now more affluent but yobbish members of the lower social orders. The inference seems to be that he wants them to have less.

Mr Hattersley made these accusations when launching the Labour Party's campaign for the by-election in Kensington, an area which includes Notting Hill, scene of the annual carnival and where street crime is a regular occurrence. But this week he has returned to his theme in Birmingham, linking Mrs Thatcher directly to "the fascist fringe of political violence" and citing a soccer hooligan who, on returning from Germany, was quoted as saying he thought she was secretly proud of them. It is not clear that even Mr Hattersley can stoop much lower, though I dare say he will try, but let us flatter him by addressing his main point: that the thugs with too much money is the trouble.

For his party wants the poorer to have more, which also seems to be the pious wish of Mr Richard Jones, the new president of the Methodist conference. He has just declared that our British political system and brand of capitalism are "streaked with cruelty". In a remarkable mixed metaphor, he said that "what might be called the harsh underbelly of capitalism treats the poor with a mixture of contempt and

patronizing charity." Scorning Mrs Thatcher's political ethics, he said that what God wills for us is "a vast confraternity, a great human network of mutual concern, shared responsibility, shared resources, in which justice reigns supreme."

This could be a cloudy picture of the paradisaical millennium or a description of Lenin's new exploded vision of the beneficently dominant state. At all events, Mr Jones scorns the idea that the wealth of the rich can benefit the poor save by a few extra crumbs trickling down from Dives to Lazarus. His remarks are rich in ambiguity but it seems that he wants the well off to have less, to finance more social spending and raise the property of the poorer. But on Hattersley's logic, that is going to produce more fascist youths and affluent thugs in country towns who can buy the drink that unlocks violence.

Mr Hattersley and Mr Jones, united in their reflex hatred of Mrs Thatcher, leave us with the unsolved question: is the problem too much money or not enough? It is useless to search for some platonically perfect level of disposable income which neither leaves a young man unacceptably poor nor leads him into the temptations of yobbery. It is better to ask why some of the better-off young are so tempted.

Part of the answer is that they have not too much money but insufficient responsibility with it. They often do not have to contribute at home as comparable earlier generations did. They lack an incentive to provide for their own essentials; the state will do it, leaving what is in their pocket for quick spending. Whereas their predecessors would have been saving to get

married, for many today the commitment of marriage is an optional extra; it is socially acceptable to live together untied by responsibility. Though they have disposable money, it is often not enough if they do wish to settle down (and here is an indictment of current social conditions) to enable them to enter the currently inflated property market.

But if Mrs Thatcher has brought a new affluence, she is not responsible for the hedonistic responses to it. These are the products of the moral climate of the 1960s and 1970s when Mr Hattersley's social ethics were supreme, everyone was exhorted to indulge his own preferences, pluralist values became the vogue, violence centered entertainment and progressive busybodies began to luxuriate in the self-satisfaction of acting as "counsellors", offering advice to those whose lives had been undermined by the self-indulgent ethics they had promoted.

Social values were scorned, when changes in the law began to undermine the family and compassion came to mean not upholding values which prevented problems but producing state money and committees to deal with the outcome of irresponsibility. If Mrs Thatcher has made possible the prosperity which affluent yobbery abuses, it was the likes of Mr Hattersley who created the habits of mind which encourage some to abuse it. But while some of the young have learned the misbegotten lessons his political generation taught, others are fighting harder than ever the age-old battle for the recovery of personal responsibility. He should not despair.

JUNE 30 ON THIS DAY 1909

In his first season's appearance in this country for Australia, Frederick "The Demon" Spofforth took 11 wickets for 30 against a strong MCC side, including the hat-trick.

CRICKET  
FAST BOWLING  
FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Some authorities, candid critics of latter-day cricket, are of opinion that good fast bowlers - men who have control of the ball as well as pace through the air and from the pitch - are not nearly so numerous to-day as they were a generation ago. They would have us believe that the art of bowling fast, like the ability to throw the cricket-ball one hundred yards or more, is slowly dying out because... the number of players with the required physique, the long elastic muscles of a Spofforth or a Richardson, is gradually diminishing. There is certainly a scarcity of fast bowling properly so-called both in England and in Australia at the present time. Not a few of those who are called "fast" bowlers in this country and play regularly for their counties would have been thought little more than medium-paced twenty years ago.

When that mighty cricketer Mr Spofforth first visited England he was terrifically fast not only through the air but also from the pitch - much more often than not the ball came straight through and the power of changing his pace without any perceptible alteration of action added greatly to the deadliness of his deliveries on all kinds of wickets. Afterwards he changed his methods somewhat, his average ball being fast medium with a pronounced break back, but a large percentage of his victims

fell to his very fast ball - in the writer's judgment the fastest delivery that has been seen on a cricket ground since 1878. It was certainly faster than the terrific throw with which Crossland would end his overs.

Both Mr Spofforth and Richardson bowled to hit the stumps, wisely ignoring the dubious advantages of the "off theory" which wastes time and gives the batsman confidence. The former's chief object was to get wickets, not to keep the runs down - and at the height of his game he would take a wicket in an average of 17 balls. In a word, he was never thinking of his bowling average, and that is the hallmark of the grand style of bowling in every age.

Fast bowling, like hitting, should be the business of amateurs rather than professionals. The professional bowls fast not because he finds such activity exhilarating but because it is a profitable game. There are no denying that nine in ten of the professional fast bowlers who show great promise in early years are ruined by overwork.

Fortunately, England still possesses a few fast bowlers of merit. Both Fielder and Buckenham keep a good length and pace out of more profitable to do so than to try to bounce the timid batsman out. On his day - generally a hot day, when the muscles are most elastic and the bowler, like the jumper, gets more pace out of himself - the former is little, if at all, inferior to Richardson in his prime. His fault is that he takes rather too long a run, which is a waste of energy. (Why are not young fast bowlers taught to take a run of the right length as long as they can get? Too little attention is paid to such details in training young cricketers.) Too long a run, as the case of Mr Knox proved, if proof were necessary, is an inevitable cause of breakdowns.





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## NOT SO SECRET

Mr Douglas Hurd deserves to win a wide measure of praise for the reform of the Official Secrets Act which he proposed yesterday. The criminal law should long ago have been lifted from the passage of information about the State's domestic work. But that in no way detracts from the achievement of the man who looks set actually to do so.

The Government has made a sturdy contribution to a liberal tradition which extends back at least to Richard Cobden. It has at last recognised that behind unnecessary official secrecy lies inefficiency, waste and — much worse — damage to the task of keeping necessary secrets.

The Home Secretary has held to his clearly expressed views of earlier this year. His plan to divide official information into new statutory categories and, in many areas from agriculture to audit, to remove all shadow of judge and goal will certainly have been considered rash by many who advised him.

Agents of the State who divulge the secrets of a Budget will now risk only civil action and the loss of their job; they will no longer be liable for arraignment in the courts. The failure of Section 2 of the 1911 Act as applied to domestic government is now official.

Caveats and objections will inevitably be entered about the White Paper's thinking on security and intelligence. Instead of the Franks commission's proposals (carried through into Mr Richard Shepherd's recent Bill) that ministers certify the territory to be protected by the criminal code, the arena deserving special protection is to be defined, in advance, by statute.

In principle, this makes explicit what is now only open to inference. It diminishes the scope for *raison d'état* and simplifies the entire system. The damage likely to be caused by specific disclosures about the Armed Forces, about the Security Service, about diplomatic correspondence and about telephone intercepts will be ascertained by the court.

The Government has currently extended the prohibited categories unnecessarily widely: why the leaker of Sir Nicholas Henderson's opinions from Paris should be liable to be hauled before a court while the leaker of Mr Nigel Lawson's Treasury table talk should not be unclear and unfair. It deserves another look.

But there is cogency in the proposal to tighten the flow of information about defence, security and intelligence. The Government's intention is that each and every employee of the Security and Secret Intelligence Services will have a cradle-to-grave obligation in law to

keep quiet about their work. That proposal — now made enforceable — should command wide assent.

It is important that it should do so, both here and in allied nations. It is more likely to do so, however, if the Government were to accept that executive management of secret agencies demands external oversight of some kind. This is Mr Peter Wright's legacy. A British jury would be more likely to convict such a leaker if it knew that the management of the Security Service were, in principle, subject to inspection from outside. The appointment by the Government of a staff counsellor for agents may not be sufficient.

The Government should compare the way in which its White Paper deals with telephone and electronic interception. Here it proposes a marked tightening of restraints on public knowledge — a bargain that can much better be sealed because there is a degree of external monitoring.

Public confidence is the key — and not just of the British public. This White Paper must partly be directed towards an audience made up of those who influence American, Australian and New Zealand opinion. Autarchy in national security can be anarchy, as the Wright affair has so dramatically shown. British governments cannot enforce a law of secrecy by themselves; they will need the cooperation and assent of foreign intelligence agencies, foreign judges, juries and publics.

That confidence does not have to be bought by concessions nor does it necessarily require Britain to tread the Canadian or Australian paths on freedom of information. It does, however, require a sense of balance and a move away from the immobile attitudes shown during the Wright affair.

The White Paper's test of "harm" to security interests might, for example, be subject to a statute of limitations: revelations about events and actors 30 years old surely merit different treatment from contemporary leaks.

Mr Douglas Hurd acknowledged yesterday that he will not satisfy the freedom of information lobby nor the body of sensible opinion represented so eloquently by Mr Richard Shepherd. Yet it is possible that he might be nearer than they to a popular sense of how the law should evolve.

This White Paper should not represent the Government's last word. But as a step in the direction of reform of official secrecy here is a welcome end to the debilitating refusal to advance public policy in recent years.

## ROMANIAN HORROR STORIES

The Hungarian newspapers are reporting the expulsion by Romania of Hungarian consular officials from the city of Kolozsvár — which according to the Romanian newspapers does not exist. They call it Cluj. The more traditional German newspapers, for their part, still refer to it as Klausenburg.

This trinity of names reflects the ethnic composition of the province of Transylvania. Until 1919 it was one of the "lands of the Crown of St Stephen", founder of the Kingdom of Hungary. With the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the previous year, it was annexed by Romania. Partially recovered by Hungary in alliance with Hitler, it was lost again in 1945.

The majority of the population is Romanian, and their proportion has been increasing as West Germany has gradually brought out, and bought out, the previously large German-speaking community. Now the Hungarian minority of almost two million is also under threat, as Romania's "Conducator" (Leader), President Ceausescu, pursues his vision of an ethnically and ideologically "pure" Romania under the hereditary rule of the Ceausescu dynasty. The fictional home of horror stories is full of real ones.

The furious reaction of ordinary Hungarians, with an increasing amount of sympathy from their Government, has turned the policies of the Romanian Government in Transylvania into an international issue. The key issue is the extraordinary plan to demolish up to 8,000 Romanian villages so that the inhabitants can be concentrated into new concrete "agro-industrial complexes".

If President Ceausescu pushes ahead, almost two thirds of all villages across the whole of Romania will ultimately be affected. Their houses, churches and graveyards will be smashed into the mud by bulldozers. All links with the past will be broken. Massive

concentrations of concrete hutches will be the breeding places for the New Romanian Man.

That President Ceausescu is deadly serious about this can already be seen in the capital, Bucharest. Vast swathes of the old city, with its unique mixture of Ottoman and European architecture, are being demolished to make way for ceremonial avenues and squares, where the regimented masses can demonstrate their love for their Leader before concrete monuments.

In a bow to world opinion, a few famous churches are being moved bodily out of the way, but many others have already been destroyed. The Romanian Orthodox Church's declared approval for this and the other policies of the Romanian State may be explicable in terms of that Church's tradition of subordination to monarchical power. It remains however one of the most shameful instances of dereliction of duty in the history of Orthodox Christianity.

The Orthodox bishops may well be rejoicing in the prospect of a Romania purged of "impure" Hungarians and Germans, Catholics, Protestants and Uniates. They may hope to provide the religious element in President Ceausescu's paradise. Much more likely, Ceausescu and his kind will continue to treat them with contempt.

The official defenders of the destruction of Bucharest compare it brazenly to the reconstruction of Paris by Napoleon III's Prefect Haussmann. Haussmann, for all his faults, did express the justified confidence and pride of a dynamic new age, which was bringing many benefits to the world.

Ceausescu's Stalinism has been repudiated by every other communist State, with the inglorious exception of Albania. His shivering, hungry subjects know very well what it has brought to Romania.

## Women priests

From the Bishop of Oxford  
Sir, Congratulations to Clifford Longley (article, June 20) on inventing a wholly new argument against the ordination of women. But it is a sign of the deadness of that particular tree that he has had to crush such strange fruit.

Working on the assumption (itself questionable) that masculinity is characterised by an innate aggression, he argues that the maleness of Jesus and the maleness of the priesthood are therefore relevant. "They are symbols of masculinity crucified, of masculinity redeeming and redeemed."

Aggression is, however, a distortion of facets of our nature that are basic to survival, namely drive and determination. These can of course be put to good ends. Clifford Longley singles out gentleness and sensitivity as feminine characteristics. These are positive expressions of what might be termed a more receptive attitude to reality. But this receptive attitude can also take a distorted form, as when people become withdrawn and defeatist or spiteful onlookers of life.

Sin has nothing to do with masculinity or femininity as such. It is rooted in a turning away from God. This turning away finds

many forms of expression, including active aggression and passive spite. Jesus, in living a life of unbroken union with the Father, redeems humanity in both its masculine and feminine forms. The sin which crucified Jesus includes both distorted male and female elements.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD OXON,  
Diocesan Church House,  
North Hinksey, Oxford.

## Knotty problem

From Mr J. L. Stanley  
Sir, Since coming to Munich, where I live and work alongside a large group of Americans, my attention has been drawn to a notable difference between certain European and American ties or neckties.

European ties with diagonal stripes have the stripes running from sinister chief to dexter base, while on the American necktie the diagonal strip runs in the opposite direction.

Can any of the heraldic experts among your readers offer a suitable explanation for the sinister aspect of European striped ties?

Yours faithfully,  
J. L. STANLEY,  
Penna Strasse 49,  
8000 München 90,  
West Germany.

## Skulduggery

From Mrs Virginia Childs  
Sir, I am writing a biography of Lady Hester Stanhope and, knowing her as I do, it seems likely that, faced with the problem of what to do with her skull (report, June 14; letter June 18), she would have advised throwing it over the nearest cliff.

When she was 63, alone and dying in Lebanon, she was treated quite appallingly by the English Government. Acting on Lord Palmerston's instructions they cancelled the allowance granted to her by George III, leaving her penniless. She died a few months later. It was a scandalous action to take against a sick woman who had contributed so much to both the political scene at home and England's reputation abroad. An old friend, Sir William Napier, wrote in her defence to *The Times*, but with no result.

The very least we should do for her now is to dignify her last remains with burial in England, either at Cheltenham, or at Walmer Castle in the beautiful gardens she created for her uncle, William Pitt.

Yours faithfully,  
VIRGINIA CHILDS,  
Longwood, Langton Road,  
Langton Green,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
June 20.

## Tremors in the British economy

From Mr J. Denis Johnson  
Sir, Two things conspired to spoil my breakfast yesterday morning. The first was your analysis (leading article, June 28) of the alarming record deficit in the May balance of payments. The second was the arrival of a sale catalogue from Harrods, a one-time British store, that still represents a British shop window to the world.

The first called for a tighter money policy and correctly predicted another base-rate increase. The second demonstrates that 75 per cent of the manufactured items offered for sale are imported, although there is a British equivalent in nearly every case. There seemed to be some connection between the two.

It seems reasonable to suggest that the solution to adverse trade balances is to import less and export more and this is a matter of international competitiveness. It is customary then to blame lack of investment, poor productivity, the strength of the pound or "unfair" competition for our lack of success.

I wonder if, in seeking macro solutions, we fail to identify reasons why the indigenous product is outbid by the import, particularly in consumer goods. Distribution and retailing customers could help by explaining why they choose the imported alternative and so identify whether the product inadequacy is due to technology lag, manufacturing engineering, or marketing weakness.

Without a programme of import-substitution by product competitiveness we may soon

regret the imminent removal of our last flimsy protective trade barriers. The malaise seems obvious, but sometimes the financial regulators which alleviate the symptoms may obscure the diagnosis.

Yours faithfully,  
J. DENIS JOHNSON,  
High Rough,  
Upper Mayfield,  
Ashbourne, Derbyshire.  
June 29.

From Mr W. Grey  
Sir, "European anger" (report, June 25) at Mrs Thatcher's Commons statement that a European central bank "would only come about with the dissolution of this House" is understandable. And not only "European": some on these shores — and not just Dr David Owen ("absolute rubbish") — are equally appalled.

Why does the Prime Minister so delight in raising Europe's political hackles? Can't she see that this alone makes what Richard Owen (Brussels View, same date) called her "political rather than economic" aversion to full membership of the European Monetary System so counter-productive?

Through dogged resistance she may be, as he also suggested, "again playing a key role in modifying ideas for the better". We shall see if Europe will let her. Meanwhile, however, she is paying a heavy political, as well as economic, price for her national pride.

Yours faithfully,  
W. GREY,  
12 Ardren Road,  
Finchley, N3.  
June 25.

## Right to zero-rate

From Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East (Conservative)  
Sir, Following the decision (report, June 22) of the European Court to oblige the UK to levy VAT, for industry and commerce and charities, on electricity, gas, water, sewerage, protective clothing, news services and all new buildings, your leader of the same date stated that there was no case for any "predictable outrage" in the Commons and argued that it was wrong for MPs to regard the decision as unexpected.

I would question these statements, observing that when the House debated the regulations on VAT on November 29, 1976, the then Financial Secretary stated at least seven times, in response to repeated questioning, that in the negotiations the UK had achieved the right to zero-rate all those articles that are zero-rated at present and to extend the zero-rates by marginal adjustments.

Nobody would question the integrity of Robert Sheldon, and I believe that the steps taken by the Court, at the instigation of the Commission, represent one more example of the wishes of the Euro-

institutions to extend their powers and control at the expense of sovereign governments.

Yours sincerely,  
TEDDY TAYLOR (Secretary,  
European Reform Group),  
House of Commons.  
June 23.

From Mr Andrew Pilkington  
Sir, The European Court of Justice has held that the UK is entitled to pursue a social policy of "facilitating home ownership for the whole population" (European Law Report, June 22). In terms of VAT the UK wishes to do this by offering a zero-rate on new housing constructed both by the local authority and by the private sector.

The social value of this policy is diminished if, as under the current system, new houses acquired as secondary or holiday homes may be constructed free of VAT.

Therefore, construction of principal residences should be free of VAT; construction of secondary and holiday homes should be chargeable.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW PILKINGTON,  
17 Elgin Crescent, W11.  
June 28.

## Foreign takeovers

From Mr K. G. Braidwood  
Sir, Martin Howe (June 23) is too sanguine about freedom for the foreign takeover. Whilst I welcome generally the spur to efficiency given by the takeover threat I believe there are inherent dangers in the present commercial and political climate which should make us more circumspect.

Rocketing prices currently attributed to property can make realisation of such assets within a company temporarily more attractive financially than the long-term development of a company and its cash flow. In the early 1970s, when inflated property values last held sway over long-term interests, several companies became casualties of property asset-stripping, the loss of which is to be Britain's commercial disadvantage today.

Hitherto, particularly so far as foreign takeovers are concerned and whatever the desires of the new owners, the wider concerns and limitations of our national legislation have held priority. Today, however, as we move to the single EEC market of 1992, there is a dangerous drift away from the safety of national controls to the unelected Commission.

If that drift continues, British interest may well be sacrificed to the "primacy" interests of other European countries which Mr Howe so rightly deplores.

Yours sincerely,  
KENNETH G. BRAIDWOOD,  
15 Pembroke Court,  
Edwards Square,  
Kensington, W8.  
June 24.

## Thyssen pictures

From Miss Ann Thackray  
Sir, Your portrayal in today's *Leader* (June 25) of a typical museum-keeper as a self-satisfied philistine, unable to appreciate a meaning as anything other than "an opportunity to claim that his gallery roof leaks or that his staff need a pay rise", cannot disguise the fact that there are real issues raised by the Government's offer for the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.

Gallery roofs in Britain are leaking — above paintings every bit as beautiful as the Barons'. Museum salaries are notoriously low. The acquisition funds of some of our major galleries are inadequate to enable them to compete with foreign buyers for art sold from British private collections. As Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza himself could testify, it costs money — a great deal of it — to conserve, display, and study great art. Buying the art is only the beginning.

By all means let us try for this

## A death recalled

From Mr David Scott  
Sir, Roger Boyes's report (June 25) on the Pope's visit to Mauthausen, referring to an alleged proposal to beatify Franz Jägerstätter, states that Jägerstätter died in Mauthausen. In fact he was executed in a Berlin prison on August 9, 1943.

I also wonder when lack of education became a disqualification for martyrdom or sainthood. Surely it is enough that he refused as a Christian to fight in an unjust war in Hitler's army. This was in spite of advice he received from many priests that he would not survive his death.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SCOTT,  
Lleiford, Pencfenn Road,  
Dolgellau, Gwynedd.

## Tooth decay

From the Director of the Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate & Confectionery Alliance  
Sir, Rajnikant J. Mehta's assumption (June 24) about the relationship between dental health and chocolate ignores proven scientific evidence.

All foods which contain carbohydrates can contribute to tooth decay. In fact, we consume carbohydrates on 94 per cent of the occasions in which we eat. So why pick on chocolate for special labelling? People should brush their teeth after eating anything.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN NEWMAN, Director,  
The Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate & Confectionery Alliance,  
11 Green Street, W1.

wonderful collection. But if the Government can rustle up £125 million at such short notice, it is time to look again at the Government's financial provision for the art which is already in British galleries and museums.

The keepers and art historians who are concerned about the under-funding of these institutions are reporting from the front line, far from denigrating them. *The Times* should be listening to them. We are able to enjoy paintings like the Barons' — which I for one would rejoice to see in this country — only because other art lovers were similarly vigilant in the past.

Yours faithfully,  
ANN THACKRAY,  
Holly Tree Cottage, Wilmington,  
Near Polegate, East Sussex.

From Mr Denis Sutton  
Sir, Alas, Mrs Thatcher's bold step to enrich the patrimony by trying to acquire the Thyssen collection has not been welcomed by many in the art world, who have seen fit to sneer at the collection and to

## History's verdict on the Windsors

From Mr Michael Thornton  
Sir, Your report of June 21 concerning the circumstances of the Duke of Windsor's last illness highlights again the determination of the Duchess of Windsor's French attorney, Maître Suzanne Blum, and her former law pupil, Mr Michael Bloch, to rehabilitate the Windsors.

Mr Bloch has made no secret of his personal antipathy towards Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. In 1983, when I commenced research for my book, *Royal Feud: The Queen Mother and the Duchess of Windsor*, Mr Bloch wrote to me:

I am thrilled to learn that a demography of Queen Elizabeth is in progress, as much need for one as for a biography of her brother-in-law.

I disagreed. My book, though candid, did not become a "demonology" and ended with the conclusion arrived at by most other historians: namely, that the Queen Mother stands vindicated in her opposition to the Windsors, while the Duchess's sole contribution to history was to act as a catalyst in the removal of a disastrously unsuitable monarch from the British throne.

When *Royal Feud* was published in 1985, Mr Bloch obtained an unauthorised proof copy of the book and sent it to Maître Blum, who cabled, "Further publication at your peril". By this time, the Duchess of Windsor was incapable of speech or movement and had been totally incapacitated for at least five years.

According to long-standing friends close to both the Windsors, neither had left any instructions, written or verbal, indicating that they wished their personal correspondence to be published.

In spite of this, Maître Blum, in 1980, acting on a power of attorney for the Duchess, gave her then law pupil, Mr Bloch, a 26-year-old Cambridge graduate who never met either the Duke or the Duchess, unrestricted access to the Windsor archives, enabling him to publish two books that, in his own terminology, I can certainly describe as hagiography.

By the time that my own book was ready for publication Mr

Bloch, supported by Maître Blum, was describing himself as "exclusive licensee" of the Windsor correspondence and was attempting to prohibit me from quoting from letters which he himself had published.

I, my publishers, Michael Joseph Ltd, and our legal advisers, challenged Mr Bloch's claim to be "exclusive licensee", and French legal opinion seriously questioned the validity of Maître Blum's power of attorney, since it is held by some that in France such authority remains valid only while the person on whose behalf it is exercised retains full possession of their faculties. We asked for sight of the power of attorney, and also of the Duchess's authorisation for the publication of her private correspondence. Neither was produced.

In the event, the injunction proceedings threatened by Maître Blum and her pupil failed to materialise. *Royal Feud*, complete with its quotations from the Windsor letters, was published in Britain and the United States without a single word being changed.

Since then, Maître Blum has authorised Mr Bloch to edit one volume of intimate correspondence between the Windsors. Now we are being treated to another, containing the Duke and Duchess's embittered glances at the rest of the Royal Family.

What, one must enquire, are Maître Blum and Mr Bloch achieving? They have chosen to publish material of the most unfortunate and unsympathetic kind, disastrously compromising to both the Duke and the Duchess, and creating an overwhelmingly unfavourable impression everywhere.

It seems the ultimate irony that the greatest disservice done to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor should have been performed by the very people who claim to be representing their interests.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL THORNTON,  
251 Lauderdale Mansions,  
Lauderdale Road, W9.  
June 24.

## Wartime massacres

From Colonel Professor

G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, In your issue of June 25 Sir David Napley is reported as expressing the view that it may be possible to solve problems of the extradition of Mohnke, alleged to be responsible for the massacres near Dunkirk, in 1940, and at Malmédy, 1944, by reconvicting the Nuremberg tribunal in Berlin. This contention is not well based.

The International Military Tribunal which sat at Nuremberg was set up and constituted by the four Powers London agreement of August 8, 1945, and the charter annexed thereto. A "reconvicting" of that tribunal would require the consent of the four Powers concerned, namely France, the UK, the USA and the USSR. Further, it is more than possible that such rights and responsibilities as those four Powers have retained as occupying Powers are so vestigial and nominal that they would not support the exercise of any war crimes jurisdiction by those Powers in Berlin or in West Berlin.

The terms of the joint declaration by those Powers of November

9, 1972, recognize and accepted the treaty of 1972 whereby the German Democratic and the German Federal Republics recognized each other as sovereign States.

By the London agreement of 1945 the four signatories agreed to establish an international military tribunal for one purpose only, namely, to try major war criminals of the European Axis whose offences have no particular geographical location. The crimes alleged against former SS officer Mohnke have very "specific" locations, namely, Wormhoudt, in 1940, and Malmédy in 1944.

The SS Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler Division, in which Mohnke served as a commander, had a very odious reputation on both the eastern and western fronts and the specific locations of its gross crimes have been written in the annals of infamy.

I do not think that Sir David's views will stand to legal challenge. The German Federal Republic has jurisdiction and the suspect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,  
16 Southview High Street,  
Lewes, Sussex.  
June 26.

## Flowers on the greens

From Mr J. C. Greig

Sir, Mrs P. L. Mackay's idea (June 24) of establishing a conservation award for golf clubs to encourage the preservation of rare wild orchids is all very well but is this what the golfers want? A number of golf courses have already been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest in order to preserve such species and as a result of this, local organisations feel they have the right to walk wherever they wish.

I am afraid that a conservation award would only make matters worse and I can see the day when golfers will have to obtain permission from the local conservation group before being allowed to play golf on their own golf course. Yours faithfully,

J. C. GREIG,  
Ivy Dene,  
Over Haddon,  
Bakewell, Derbyshire.  
June 24.

complain that the money required for its purchase would be better spent on their institutions. As you argue in your leading article, they are wrong.

We have been told that the money required would come from the contingency fund: this is that such funds are for it is naive to believe that the money, if not used on this occasion, could be diverted to the museums.

The site for the collection is important and should be selected in consultation with the Baron. Neither London nor Birmingham quite fit the bill. May I suggest that it should be situated in or near Cardiff. Mrs Thatcher's long-term investment would not only stimulate tourism but constitute a proper reward for a region which has enriched the world with many artists, actors, musicians and writers.

Naturally the Prince of Wales should be chairman of any board that is established. Yours,  
DENYS SUTTON,  
22 Chelsea Park Gardens, SW3.

## Uneasy on the ear

From Mr H. Neville Player

Sir, I was intrigued by Pauline Hall's letter (June 25) quoting from the "examination paper" published some years ago by the West Riding Education Committee. I had no difficulty in translating all 10 examples instantly. This was the language of the playground at the National School in Elland, in the West Riding, where I began my education in 1916.

Although not a native, I soon became as fluent as the rest of the boys. Not to have been would have meant social ostracism. Incidentally, my name was translated by them phonetically into "Laker", from the Yorkshire verb to "lak", meaning to play.

Nevertheless, the parsing and analysis, the study of Greek and Latin roots, and the rest of the old-fashioned grammar being taught inside the school must have had some effect, as I had no difficulty in reverting to the then King's English on graduating to the local grammar school. Yours faithfully,

H. NEVILLE PLAYER,  
17 Boucher Road,  
Buddleigh Salterton, Devon.  
June 27.

From Mr J. E. Johnson  
Sir, Here is another test, once regularly used by Sheffielders, to find the genuine inhabitant, who had to show that he understood the following statement: "Darnitwicker weertwater runsoerweer", which, being interpreted, reads: "Down in the Wicker, where the water runs over the weir".

In explanation the Wicker was — and still is — a street with a bridge over the river Don, where it flows over a weir. It was thus a sort of shibboleth, not unlike the Old Testament one of Jephthah (Judges XII, 6). Yours faithfully,

JOHN E. JOHNSON,  
33 The Avenue,  
Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
June 25.











## THE ARTS

## TELEVISION

## Under the sun

Once, summer television merrily confined itself to sport, repeats and the goose-pimpled leaden legs of sea-side lovelies kicking soggy sand beneath even more leaden skies and bottle-tanned sunshine smiles. Now the elongated gloom of our June evenings is, perhaps more appropriately, filled with studies of evil.

Richard Taylor's documentary about torture, *The Unleashing of Evil* (BBC1), had its simplicities. His pious surprise at certain nefarious practices by American and British forces had the hoped-for tone of one wishing to lead, perhaps a little too tenderly, an audience not used to prying into such unsavoury matters. You do not have to be a rabid subversive to admit that the defenders of the free world, as well as its opponents, have been guilty of torture.

His patient and personal approach — he first became interested in torture while witnessing it as a soldier in Korea — made for less dramatic television but it pointed to vital truths: torture resumed, "civilised", made scientific, is as wicked, if not more so, than crude, brutal sadism. It is also an inefficient way of getting accurate information and often counterproductive in combating terrorism. (Though the retired Second World War interrogator who broke every Nazi but one with gentlemanly tactics seemed almost too good to be true). Only a fool would claim that its use in Northern Ireland, for instance, did not boost rather than harm the cause of the IRA.

But why can the governments, mandarins and military of otherwise civilised countries be so foolish as well as morally flawed? As the programme showed, torture, like so many human activities, has suffered from being institutionalized into a subject with experts who so rationalize it that they forget to ask if there is a good reason for it.

The third and last programme of the Channel 4 series *Evil* asks whether there were good reasons for confronting evil such as Nazism with acts which in themselves are evil. Alas, there are sometimes better reasons for killing thousands than torturing one person.

Andrew Hislop

David Robinson on a serious Woody Allen, a mainstream John Waters and Ken Russell outrageous as ever

## Impeccably frustrated

## CINEMA

September (PG)  
Odeon HaymarketHairspray (PG)  
Screen on the Green,  
Cannons Haymarket,  
Oxford Street, ChelseaSalome's Last Dance (15)  
Prince CharlesThe Perfect Murder (PG)  
Cannon Oxford StreetDeadly Pursuit (15)  
Warner West End,  
Cannons Haymarket,  
Oxford StreetAction Jackson (15)  
Cannons Pantom Street,  
Edgware RoadNeighbours who must be no more: Mia Farrow not accepting Denholm Elliott in Woody Allen's *September*

Every clown, they say, has his melancholy hidden face; and Woody Allen shows it in *September*. The action is confined to 24 hours in late summer, and the interior of a house in rural Vermont, where a group of people by turns lay bare or try to hide their tormented sentiments.

The owner of the house, Lane (Mia Farrow) is undergoing the pangs of selling it. Meanwhile Howard (Denholm Elliott), a cultivated English neighbour, is hopelessly in love with Lane, who is hopelessly in love with Peter (Sam Waterston), a pusillanimous writer, who yearns for Lane's best friend, Stephanie (Dianne Wiest), who is afraid to risk an affair, though her marriage is shaky.

This carousel of frustrated desires is complicated by the visit of Lane's mother Diane (Elaine Stritch), a flamboyant old Hollywood star, with her devoted husband (Jack Warden): the older

generation have reached a stage of better adjustment.

Allen's cultural roots are clearly exposed. It is a very Chekhovian group that sits out the evening in candlelight after the lights fall. Lane is selling her cherry orchard, and Diane is an American Arkadian. At the same time the mother and daughter relationship echoes Ingmar Bergman's *Autumn Sonata*, as does the title and the lovely house, photographed in clear, cool sepia. Yet the ghost that haunts their past is pure Hollywood, a memory of a famous scandal involving Lana Turner.

The writing, the choreography of the characters within the house, and the performances are impeccable. Even so, Stritch's tough performance, particularly in her moments of gruffly unimpressed regret at growing old, comes to be more and more a welcome relief from the painful anguish of the other characters.

If the Polish and good taste of *September* are sometimes numbing, *Hairspray* and *Salome's Last Dance*, directed by world masters of jocular bad taste, John Waters and Ken Russell, provide the antidote. Waters's *Hairspray* is an equivocal memorial of the early Sixties and the things young people wore, and the dances they danced, in his adolescence.

*Hairspray* marks Waters's entry into mainstream, after the outrages of films like *Pink Flamingos* and *Polyester*, though he still films in his native Baltimore ("hair-do capital of the world") and retains his distinctive view of Americana.

Here Divine plays the mother of a daughter who promises to be as hefty as herself, and who is competing for a star spot on the local television pop show. The rival is a minx pushed on by ambitious parents, played by

Sonny Bono (of the former Sonny and Cher) and Debbie Harry.

It is absurd and jolly, parodying not only the worst conventions of the teen film but also the Sixties social-science movie, with an anti-racist sub-plot. In her film debut, schoolgirl Ricki Lake has life and charm enough to make it credible that such a fat girl could be voted Baltimore's dance queen.

Sadly, this was the last and best film appearance of the 25-stone Divine (Harris Glenn Milstead, 1935-1988), who plays a dual role — the eternal mother with her ironing board and flowery frocks; and the nasty racist television sponsor, Mr. Hodgepodge.

In *Salome's Last Dance*, Ken Russell imagines a private performance of Wilde's prohibited play, given by the inhabitants of a Victorian bi-sex brothel, on the night of Wilde's arrest. The idea is intriguing enough to wish that the dialogue given to Wilde (Nickolas

Grace) were better and that *Salome* itself were translated with a touch more lyricism.

The formula permits licence for travesty, with lots of nakedness and a sound track made up (since the Richard Strauss estate apparently would not play with Russell) of Delius, Debussy, Grieg and noisy flatulence.

Stratford Johns is entertaining as a jelly-like Tetrach, and Glenda Jackson does a comic Mrs Macbeth turn as Herodias. Imogen Milla Scott has a small range and overdoes it; yet still manages to make *Salome* a fascinating, demonic Lolita-child.

After their major enterprises with *A Room with a View* and *Maurice*, Merchant-Ivory Productions return to their Indian roots, to bring H.R.F. Keating's fictional detective Inspector Ghote to the screen in *The Perfect Murder*.

Actually the murder is far from perfect, since the victim is still alive; but Ghote (Naseeruddin Shah) doggedly investigates. His collaboration with a visiting Swedish policeman (Stellan Skarsgård) highlights the problems of police work in a social hierarchy that demands constant deference to the rich, powerful and (which is often the same) corrupt.

With uneven handling by its first-time director Zafar Hai, the comedy-mystery dawdles amiably to its denouement, taking in tourist sights of Bombay, and colourful characters, notably Amjad Khan as a porcine tycoon and Madhur Jaffrey as his shrew wife.

British-born and a former film editor, Roger Spottiswoode is an expert action director; and *Deadly Pursuit* gives money's worth in terms of boys' own adventure stuff. Sidney Poitier (in his first film for 10 years) is an FBI agent pursuing a maniacal murderer across the mountain ranges of British Columbia, and forced into spiky partnership with a sulky mountain man (Tom Berenger) whose wife is held hostage by the killer.

*Action Jackson*, played by Carl Weathers, is another cop up against a homicidal villain — in this case a Detroit tycoon. Directed by Craig R. Baxley, the film races from incident and extravagant character to the next, without regard for sense or continuity.

## Consolation reprises

Domingo Concert  
Covent Garden

Half a loaf, even of the sliced variety, is indeed better than no loaf at all. When Plácido Domingo cancelled his *Lohengrin* at Covent Garden this summer, the role perhaps above all we wanted to hear him sing in London, he offered instead two concerts at the ROH of operatic chunks. The first of these was on Tuesday and the second comes next Wednesday.

Domingo is joined in both by baritone Thomas Allen and two of the "Lohengrin Ladies", Cheryl Studer and Eva Randova. Wagner himself is never within earshot.

The evening began with a miserable account of the *Prince Igor* overture under John Barker, with the ROH orchestra sounding end-of-season weary — or maybe they had given their all under Gerd Albrecht the night before. Domingo himself was distinctly throaty in "O Paradis" (*L'Africaine*), probably too tough an aria with which to start an evening.

Thereafter matters improved

## CONCERT

considerably. The Act IV duet from *Bohème*, with Allen's Marcello, relaxed him and brought out the old charm. Macduff's "Ah, la paterma mano" (*Macbeth*), the one aria of the evening which did not recall Covent Garden appearances past, was magnificent: the recitative punched across with full drama and the aria sung with burnished tone.

"Ch'ella mi creda" *Fanciulla*, demonstrated Domingo's extraordinary breath control, with the first third of the piece seemingly sung without intake of air. Inevitably the official programme ended with "Nim mi tema" (*Otello*), to show Domingo the lion and master of Verdi's greatest tenor role.

The two Verdi duets were variable. "Gia nella notte densa" with Studer failed to gell, but the Act IV confrontation with Randova's Amneris in *Aida* could have taught them a thing or two down in Earl's Court.

Among Domingo's partners, Cheryl Studer, who seems to be

conquering every role in the soprano repertoire this year, delivered a truly fiery account of Rosalinde's cardas from *Fledermaus* to raise the temperature of the evening shortly after it gone truly off the boil after another *lumpen* piece of conducting by John Barker, this time the *Italiana* overture. Later, "Io son l'umile ancella" (*Adriana Lecouvreur*) sounded underprepared and perhaps Cheryl Studer should beware of taking on too much too fast.

Eva Randova, fresh from Geneva's *Don Carlo*, chose Eboli's Act IV aria and delivered it with panache, although I suspect she is a singer happier in costume than out of it. And Thomas Allen selected the same opera for Posa's death, a scene he knows backwards.

Domingo at the close encouraged the audience to join in the *brindisi* from *Traviata* as tribute to Sir John Tooley, although Covent Garden's General Director has not been a drinking man these many years. But it certainly made a final tasty slice from the cut loaf.

John Higgins

## Triumph of grotesquerie

DONALD COOPER

## THEATRE

Too Clever By Half  
Old Vic

Stanislavsky once cited the grotesque as the most advanced of all theatrical styles: that may sound like nonsense to English spectators, but you can get some idea of what it means from this electrifying production by Richard Jones.

Ostrovsky's play of 1868 belonged in the long line of Russian satires showing a pack of venally self-important citizens unmasked by an equally venal trickster. The Muscovite scoundrel in this case is one Yegor Gloumov, a Grub Street scandal-monger who decides that flattery pays better than lampoons, and sets about worming his way into a Civil Service sinecure and marriage with an heiress, while recording his real feelings about his benefactors in a private diary.

True to form, it all works out perfectly until the diary comes to light: at which point, Yegor interestingly turns the tables on his outraged accusers, informing them (and the audience) that "You can't live without a person like me". He then retires to a box with pen and paper, revealed as the eternal chronicler of human folly.

It is a robustly aggressive piece of work, eloquently adapted by Rodney Ackland, and peppering a wide spectrum of local targets from reactionary laments for the "great calamity" of freeing the serfs to the craze for spiritualist seances. But, given Ostrovsky's generally disastrous past record on the English stage, I would not have laid a bet on its success from reading the text.

Eugene Ionesco's *Theatre of the Absurd* acquires a disquieting lucidity in this brilliantly polished revival of *Les Chaises*. Jean-Luc Boutté's perspicacious direction, intuitively interpreted by Denise Gence and Pierre Dax, has an immediacy and clarity that sharpens the comic singularity of this tragic farce to match the cutting edge of its idiosyncratic text.

Sensing that their end is nigh, an aged, solitary couple invite a multitude of imaginary guests to hear the message that the old man has been trying all his life to deliver to the world at large. Convinced of his own inability to communicate, he hires an orator to speak in his place.

When the orator finally arrives (here there are strong shades of *Waiting for Godot* written in 1953, a year after *Les Chaises*), the couple escape into the security of death, happy in the knowledge that the message is at last to be delivered. But, the orator is in-



Equine or not? diary discoverer Linda Marlowe with Alex Jennings

In Jones's hands, though, it turns into something between a ballet and a clown show; disciplined to a degree that English audiences seldom experience and blessed with a principal actor, Alex Jennings, who can combine the roles of many-faced comedian and inspired puppet master.

His final scene, in the box, is accompanied by the amplified sound of a pen scratching over parchment. It is an effect that punctuates the whole show, and I had taken it for the sound of gnawing rats: an image that fits not only the greedy, scavenging characters but also Roger Hindson's set, a deliberate throwback to the crazy geometry of 1920s Russian design, which simultaneously conveys the field territory of Samuel Whiskers behind the wainscoting.

Here Jones releases a marvelously animated spectacle, which

depends throughout on the energetic and consistent deformation of the human form. Not only do characters come on bent backwards, twisting themselves into lunatic parodies of courtly gesture; they keep it up and embroider on it, until what looked like extravagant artifice becomes second nature. Such is the art of the grotesque.

Among the virtuosi on show are Peter Weir's old general, a spindleshanks in clown boots who seems to be straddling an imaginary penny-farthing; Aden Gillett as a dim-witted hussar who expresses his feeling by vibrating from head to toe; and Linda Marlowe, as the discoverer of the diary, who contributes the one note of quiet direct emotion in her line: "I'm not at all like a horse". In the unfolding circumstances, it breaks your heart.

Irving Wardle

subconsciousness, they are invisible to all but the mind's eye. Gence and Dax introduce and fraternize with this non-existent world, with such dexterity that the claustrophobic presence of this "cast" of thousands haunts the stage. More and more, and yet more real chairs must be found for this phantom proliferation. Boutté's direction pushes the two characters' physical endurance to its limits as the chairs multiply with a relentless ferocity that recalls Disney's animated vision of *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*.

Boutté crisply tightens the work's avant-garde framework into a hard nub of realism, thus exposing Ionesco's fertile imagination to its best advantage. A grating note in this otherwise superbly orchestrated production is the transmission of the orator into a grinning head on a video screen.

The guests arrive. A never-ending stream of

Chelsea Opera made some shrewd choices. Pauline Tinsley and Elizabeth Vaughan, neither of them, alas, exactly flavours of the month in our two main houses at the moment, were cast as La Gioconda and Laura, respectively; their Act 2 duet showed just what a scandal their infrequent appearances are.

Tinsley would narrow her voice to that of a mere slip of a girl, only to rise to a brilliantly modulated tragic grandeur in her "Suicidio" soliloquy. Vaughan, no less, was tested from top to bottom of her not inconsiderable vocal range; and she has the imaginative artistry to match it.

A newcomer was cast as the adored Genoese prince, Enzo: Marc Benedict is a robust tenor of rare musical and physical energy, even if his arias showed that he needs to work his ears as hard as his lungs.

Half the opera's attraction is its vivid meshing of solo and chorus writing. Ponchielli's unflinching instinct for dramatic timing will turn a final climactic chord into the first vibrant note of a solo entry, and wallow shamelessly in kitsch, from the revels of regatta to the heavenly chorus (here pre-recorded to brighten the fluorescent light still more).

The Chelsea Opera Group chorus rose to the occasion under the baton of Antony Shelley who, throughout the evening, wisely preferred risk to reassurance.

Hilary Finch

## ROCK

## It's all over now

Ron Wood &  
Bo Diddley  
Hammersmith Odeon

In 1969 when the impresario Richard Nader first went looking for acts to play in his rock 'n' roll revival shows, he found Bo Diddley fixing wrecked cars. Like most of his peers from that Fifties generation of rhythm and blues artists which was instrumental in the creation of rock, Diddley has had his ups and downs.

As one of those who picked up the R'n'B baton in the Sixties, Ron Wood has enjoyed a charmed career, graduating from Jeff Beck's group to the Faces and finally to the Rolling Stones, with whom he has played for the last 13 years.

This probably explains why, at Hammersmith, Wood enjoyed the benefit of a personal roadie who kept handing him tuned guitars, while Diddley attended to his one distinctively oblong shaped instrument himself.

But whatever their differences of background, the pair of them deserved to have their heads knocked together for offering this shamefully inept performance as a suitable entertainment for paying customers.

What have rock musicians beyond a certain vintage got against rehearsing? Diddley (59) and Wood (41) have been appearing as an item on and off since last November. Yet the few numbers that they actually played together, which included "I'm A Man", "Who Do You Love" and "It's All Over Now", sounded like impromptu jams of the worst order. The only exception was a soulful, neo-reggae version of "Crackin' Up" which, although it suffered from poor tuning, boasted a loose but discernible arrangement.

Diddley's solo section was marred by a series of "technical problems" that took on a slapstick dimension as the failures of first the bass amp, then the keyboards and then the monitors, were compounded by an insecurely-located lighting bar.

Wood bluffed his way through "Little Red Rooster", "It's Too Late", "They Don't Make Outlaws Like They Used To" and an appalling version of "Seven Days", which was accompanied only by drums. It was a shambles. The two wandered forwards arm in arm at the very end to explain that the performance had overrun and that it was well past the time for them to stop.

David Sinclair

## OPERA

La Gioconda  
Barbican Hall

The Chelsea Opera Group can always be relied upon to provide a real sense of curtain-up in a concert performance: on Tuesday they all but rolled back the carpet for the "Dance of the Hours" and conjured up the vapours of the Venetian lagoon, in a *La Gioconda* of enormous presence.

Not that real greatness is by any means indispensable, when Ponchielli's music slaps it on with such an eager palette knife. This is the opera, written by the man who taught Puccini, which dares to become the very apotheosis of every conceivable operatic cliché and, given the right performers, it pulls it off time and again.

Chelsea Opera made some shrewd choices. Pauline Tinsley and Elizabeth Vaughan, neither of them, alas, exactly flavours of the month in our two main houses at the moment, were cast as La Gioconda and Laura, respectively; their Act 2 duet showed just what a scandal their infrequent appearances are.

Tinsley would narrow her voice to that of a mere slip of a girl, only to rise to a brilliantly modulated tragic grandeur in her "Suicidio" soliloquy. Vaughan, no less, was tested from top to bottom of her not inconsiderable vocal range; and she has the imaginative artistry to match it.

A newcomer was cast as the adored Genoese prince, Enzo: Marc Benedict is a robust tenor of rare musical and physical energy, even if his arias showed that he needs to work his ears as hard as his lungs.

Half the opera's attraction is its vivid meshing of solo and chorus writing. Ponchielli's unflinching instinct for dramatic timing will turn a final climactic chord into the first vibrant note of a solo entry, and wallow shamelessly in kitsch, from the revels of regatta to the heavenly chorus (here pre-recorded to brighten the fluorescent light still more).

The Chelsea Opera Group chorus rose to the occasion under the baton of Antony Shelley who, throughout the evening, wisely preferred risk to reassurance.

Hilary Finch

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## BOOKS

## Letters from land of Oz

If my solicitor were to write to me, as Manfred Zakheim in this novel writes to his difficult client, "You are stuck in my soul like a rusty nail without a head". I would tell him that he was behaving like someone in a book. Novels told in letters are inescapably literary. The letters are never quite like real ones.

**Black Box** by Amos Oz, one of the few Israeli novelists to have an international readership, consists entirely of letters, with sporadic machine-gun bursts of telegrams. Ilana, her sister, her son, her divorced husband, his solicitor, and Ilana's present husband correspond at great length about things they already know concerning themselves, each other and the past, including pages of miraculously remembered dialogue. If they didn't remember it, of course, there would be no novel.

It's a story of love and war. Ilana, an Israeli woman, writes from Jerusalem to her ex-husband, Alexander, now a distinguished academic in an American university, about their teenage son, Boaz, who is hostile, illiterate, and semi-delinquent. Their letters become the black box whose contents are analysed after a plane crash. She begins to ask him questions about their failed marriage. Why did Alexander divorce her? Why did he deny paternity? Why did he refuse to take tests that would have determined the matter? She is deliberately reactivating the thrilling conflict between them, stirring up old resentments and lusts. Her violent past with Alexander — she once tried to commit suicide — seems more exciting to her than the domestic cosiness she shares with her new husband, Michael.

**Victoria Glendinning** reviews an Israeli story of love and war

**BLACK BOX**  
By Amos Oz  
Chatto & Windus, £11.95

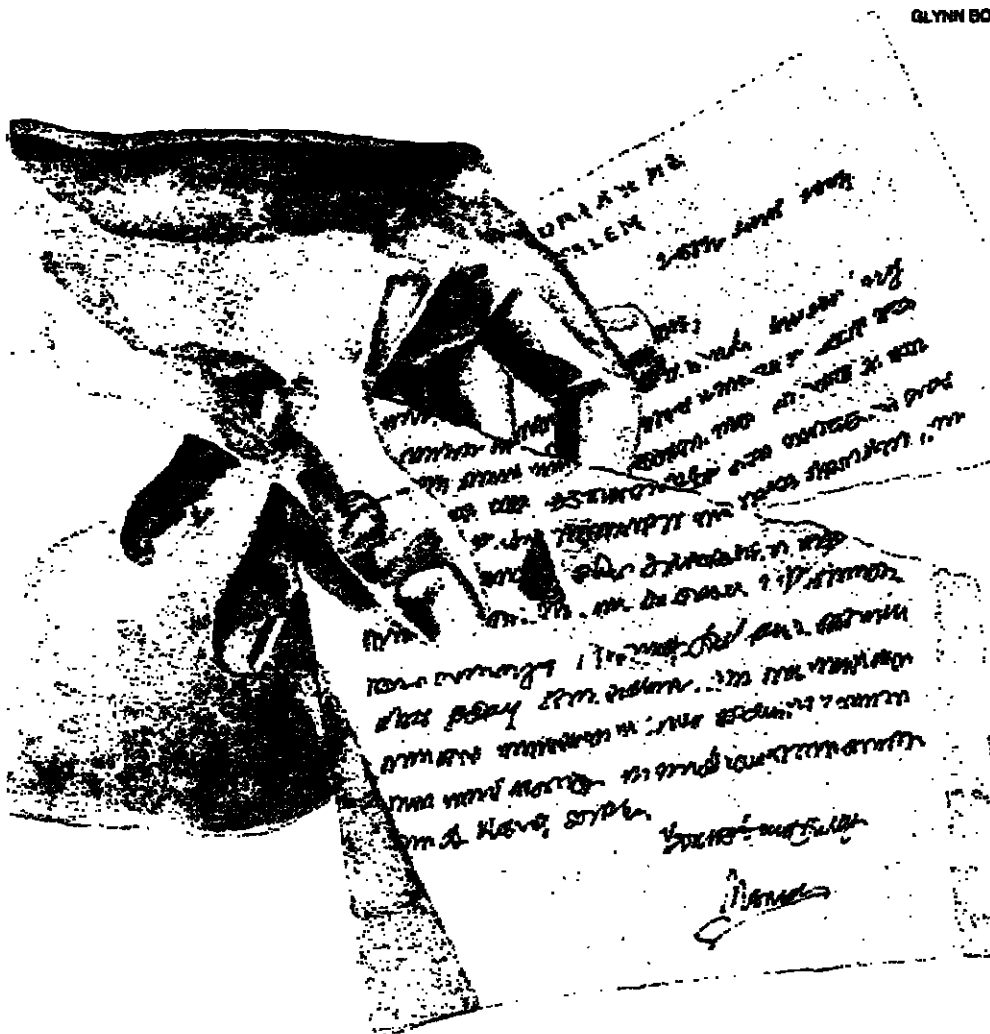
Alexander responds by writing initially to Ilana's husband, Michael, and sending him huge sums of money. Alexander, who is of Russian origins, lives an international life, lecturing in Europe, staying in Hampstead when he is in London. He is the author of a famous book, a study of comparative fanaticism, exposing the personality problems of the typical zealot and the destructiveness of the Church, Fascism, Zionism, militarism, and racism. Books within books, especially when they don't really exist, are generally a bore. Alexander's is an exception. The fragments of it that we are given are the most interesting things in *Black Box*, and fanatics — particularly in contemporary Israel — is what this novel harps on.

From Ilana and Michael's house in Jerusalem they can see the lights of an Arab township on the other side of the wadi. Small, hairy Michael is a penniless oriental Jew and a zealot, a member of the National Religious Party, passionately committed to the Greater Israel. His letters are an enchanting mixture of biblical grandeur, genteel sanctimoniousness, and good-heartedness. He is

the only one who really bothers with troublesome Boaz, since he aims to redeem him and make him into a good Jew. The money Ilana's ex-husband sends changes Michael. He becomes very keen on making more, by means of shrewd, if pious, investments in the reclaimed territories. He is now a Zionist yuppie, strutting about in a suit, hobnobbing with influential officials. This supports Alexander's theory that zealotry springs from insecurity and inadequacy.

But fanatical Michael is warm and affectionate, with a helpful extended family. Alexander is cold, analytical, a strategist. He lives alone, his Russian-born father, raving like mad Ophelia, in an old people's home on Mount Carmel in Israel. Michael the Zionist has never killed an Arab, but Alexander has fought in the Israeli army. Michael's obsession with salvation and redemption, according to Alexander's theories, is a sign of his incapacity to enjoy himself and to appreciate ordinary life. Michael is warped by the theological disease; but Alexander, who has now no strong feelings about the Arab territories, loves no one, and has cancer. This author is even-handed. His characters pontificate, but he does not.

Where the political is personal, the personal is downright belligerent. Love is discussed in terms of offensives, annexation, possession. The interventions of Ilana's sister and Alexander's lawyer are in the nature of shuttle diplomacy. Ilana, though apparently unconcerned with national politics, is a self-dramatizer, a



GLYN BOYD HART

fanatic of the emotions. Fanatics deal in promised lands — a golden past which must be reclaimed, a golden future which must be fought for, a rejected present. Jam yesterday, jam tomorrow, but never jam today. "What is it?" Ilana's sensible sister asks her, "that drives you to throw away everything you have for something that doesn't and can't exist?" Ilana's letters are tiresome to read. Maybe Amos Oz suspects he's not got her right and is uneasy about them too; her ex-husband remarks they are "quite well-written; perhaps a trifle too literary for my taste". She is the lyric soprano in this operatic performance. She describes, and maybe

represents, the beauty and allure of the land of Israel. When, in order to arouse Alexander, she describes her sexual experiences and her own body, she seems to me to be a man's gratifying dream of what a woman is like. But if this turns the author on, maybe it turns Alexander on too. There is in this book a pleasing reversal of one of awful Tolstoy's remarks: the stupidest woman, writes someone here, is cleverer than the cleverest man.

Ilana believes in the pursuit of happiness, and the conclusion suggests, she will find it. In another reversal of Tolstoy (who said that all happy families resembled one another, while unhappy

families were all unhappy in their own way), Ilana writes that unhappy people are conventional, living out in sterile routine one or two of the clichés of misery; whereas no two people's happiness is alike.

Her disturbed boy, Boaz, ends up as a saintly Israeli Tarzan, running a casual commune in a dilapidated family house, turning his back on bitterness, hate, killing — and almost everything else. Every position adopted by anyone in this clever, illuminating book is both justified and condemned — the honest result, maybe, of an honest enquiry about what it means today to be a lover, a husband, a son, an Israeli, a Jew.

## Stars and States

Andrei Navrozov

FOR THE RECORD  
By Donald T. Regan  
Hutchinson, £16.95

The "revelations", as publishers like to call them, begin on page one of this account of the White House life by President Reagan's Treasury Secretary and later Chief of Staff, Nancy Reagan consults an astrologer to find a propitious date for her husband's surgery. By page 100, after she has proposed a suitable Director of Central Intelligence and selected the Political Director of Communications for the White House, one begins to grasp the enormity of the truth which this eye-witness to chaos wants to record. By the last page, one is reminded of Enobarbus in Antony and Cleopatra:

Mine honesty and I begin to square.  
The loyalty well held to fools  
does make  
Our faith mere folly.

Like Antony's loyal servant, Mr Regan is a sad, honest man, and his book contains bare facts. It is our imagination that turns them, as it should, into revelations about the fate of democracy in America and the prospects for the survival of the West as a free civilization.

Personally, I cannot say that this book has the power to surprise: American foreign policy, in particular, has been so blithely irrational over the past quarter-century that one more wife, soothsayer, or arms control expert can hardly make a difference. Kremlinologists, not astrologers, are to blame, and the figure of a man in flowing robes reading pigeon entrails on the White House lawn fills me with less apprehension than the face of Henry Kissinger. This was not Donald Regan's view when he joined the Administration in 1980, nor is it his view today; understandably, his six years in the Cabinet brought him many unpleasant shocks and bitter disappointments, most of which he is still unable to interpret or comprehend.

As at Caesar of the piece are the media, and that is the main revelation to emerge from this tangled web of facts. A nominally pluralistic system, in this day and age, cannot produce a government with rational policies unless a genuinely pluralistic press is there to fill the vacuum of political debate. In practice, America has a two-party system and a one-party press; thus, even when a Republican president wins by a landslide, as Reagan did in 1980, the Democratic media machine can undermine, and eventually reverse, the very policies he is elected to implement. His staff end up as media fodder.

During his four years as Treasury Secretary, Mr Regan recalls, he never spoke with the President and had to rely on press accounts of his economic objectives for "guidance". When, on the day of the attempt to assassinate the President in 1981, the Cabinet gathered in the Situation Room to discuss executive authority, the "football" (the briefcase containing secret codes for the President's use in case of nuclear attack), and the Vice President's whereabouts, their information came from the TV set, tuned to ABC; although later in the day they were told that the coverage from CBS was better. In the words of one of Enobarbus's aides, "I see men's judgements 're a parcel of their fortunes."

## Latin American loving

Set in a Caribbean city, where downpours flood the latrines in winter, and cholera, never entirely conquered, is waiting to rage again, Marquez's latest fable is an amazing celebration of the many kinds of love between men and women. In part it is a brilliantly witty account of the tussles in a long marriage, whose details are curiously moving; elsewhere it is a fantastic tale of love finding erotic fulfilment in ageing bodies.

The physician, Dr Urbino, and his beautiful wife, Fermina Diaz, have grown together over half a century; when he dies falling from a tree in an attempt to rescue a parrot, Fermina Diaz is 72. She puts her wedding ring on her husband's finger as he lies in the coffin as a sign that she believes her life is over; all she wants is the chance to begin life with him all over again and do everything right they had done badly in the past.

The novel proceeds to illuminate that past: Dr Urbino's first lesson in love to his virginal wife; her naughtiness and sensuality; Dr Urbino's infidelity and subsequent confession, which leads him to feel he is going to die; her chilling response to that possibility: "That would be best... then we could both have some peace."

We are shown in detail all the bitter pleasure of their domestic warfare: Fermina would pretend to be asleep longer than she was in the morning so that when her husband blindly searched for his slippers, they would announce their whereabouts with triumph. The wrangles over whether she failed to have soap in the bath-

## FICTION

Elaine Feinstein

LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA



By Gabriel García Márquez  
Translated by Edith Grossman  
Cape, £11.95

THE WAR AGAINST CHAOS  
By Anita Mason  
Hamish Hamilton, £11.95

room has them sulking in separate bedrooms for weeks, until Urbino falls asleep by accident on the marital bed, and capitulates with the admission: "There was soap."

This love, however, is not the only one in Fermina's life. Before her marriage, a certain Florentino Diaz loved her with an overwhelming ardour Dr Urbino never claimed to feel; and Fermina briefly shared that passion. For the same half century of her marriage, Florentino has

waited for Fermina to accept his love. He has for her sake cared for his ageing body attentively. With her husband's death he is determined to revive her old feelings. He courts her brilliantly. His patience takes full account of her pride and her years. Márquez persuades us of his long desire.

At last she agrees to be taken away on a Caribbean ship. On their floating voyage of love, in order to continue without stopping for cargo and passengers, they ask the captain to fly a yellow flag indicating cholera. By the end of the voyage, the two ageing lovers, who feel that returning to shore will be like dying, have committed themselves to staying aloft forever. The richness, delicacy, and resonance of this fable places it among Márquez's best fiction.

Among the many visions of our future which we are accustomed by now to consider with some measure of equanimity, Anita Mason's *The War Against Chaos* is particularly and disturbingly plausible. The world proposed is a recognizable extension of the philistine and priggish ethos that already threatens us. It is a world where all forms of art have been characterized as subversive, and human invention has been replaced by suburban parties, where people share uplifting thoughts and bad verse. Some of this may sound like the stock-in-trade of too many SF stories. What gives this novel its intriguing quality is the central image of the Zone at the centre of the unnamed city, an area around which underground trains still run, but which no one is foolish enough to explore.

Those who can consult old maps can make out its lineaments, but its true function and purpose are hidden. Alongside John Hare, who has lost his wife and soon loses his job with the ubiquitous commercial institution which runs the city, the reader is driven onward and inward, to find exactly what force it may be that lies outside central control.

## NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:  
**Balfour College, A History 1263-1939**, by John Jones (Oxford, £35).  
**Bernard Russell**, by Alan Ryan (The Penguin Press, £16.95) A political biography of the great maverick, radical philosopher-philanthropist.  
**Edward I**, by Michael Prestwich (Methuen, £25) The Durham Professor.  
**Frederick II**, by David Abulafia (The Penguin Press, £17.95).  
**Cambridge historian on the Holy Roman Emperor called Stupor Mundi**.  
**Heroines**, by Lisa Tuttle (Harrap, £12.95) 20 successful women talk about women who have influenced them, and the qualities they admire.  
**Hidden Lives, Hidden Deaths**, by Victoria Brittain (Faber, £9.95) Eye-witness accounts of South Africa's covert activities in Africa.  
**Johann Gutenberg and his Bible**, by Janet Ing (British Library, £20).  
**First English history of Gutenberg scholarship**; preface by Paul Needham.  
**Longman Guide to English Usage**, by Sidney Greenbaum & Janet Whitcut (Longman, £10.95) Alphabetical word and usage advice by pros.  
**Making a Man of Him**, by Christine Heward (Routledge, £30) Parents and their sons' education at a minor English public school 1925-50.  
**The Letters of Charles Dickens, Volume Six, 1850-1852**, edited by Graham Storey, Kathleen Tillotson, and Nina Burgis (Oxford, £80) Another brick in a monument of literary scholarship, the Pilgrim Edition of the Dickens letters, presenting and annotating 1,592 letters, 641 of them not published before, from years of great activity, literary and personal.  
**The Players**, by Ric Sissons (Heinemann, £14.95) A pioneering social history of the rise of the professionals who played cricket for money.  
**Prizepe: Poems for a Phallic God**, translated and edited by W.H. Parker (Routledge, £25) Witty versions of the corpus Prizepe.  
**The Spanish Armada**, by Felipe Fernandez-Armesto (Oxford, £14.95).  
**They Worked All Their Lives**, by Carl Chinn (Manchester University, £22.50) Social study of women of the urban poor in England, 1880-1939.  
**Unknown Impressions**, by Kathleen Adler (Phaidon, £30).  
**Calibote, Morisot, Guillaumin, Forain, de Nittis, and the rest of the team**.  
**White Tribe Dreaming**, by Marq de Villiers (Viking, £14.95) Apartheid's bitter roots as witnessed by eight generations of an Afrikaner family.

## Science straight and crooked

David Jones

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME  
By Stephen Hawking  
Bantam, £14.95

END  
Cosmic Catastrophe  
and the  
Fate of the Universe  
By Frank Close  
Simon & Schuster, £12.95

nical detail is left unexplained or the argument is overly compressed. Thus a particle mass of 100 GeV is introduced without context to give it meaning; the proof that the area of a black hole cannot decrease is rushed and hard to follow; opportunities for illuminating metaphor are passed by. The path of the book is consistently steep, making serious demands on the reader, but offering in return a serious impression of current cosmological thinking.

Frank Close's *End* takes a different route through an overlapping section of landscape. He takes the path of widening

horizons: first the planets, then the sun, then the galaxy of stars and an account of stellar evolution, then the whole universe of galaxies and the theories of its past, present, and future. Weirdly, though, the entire discussion is wrenched out of shape, tabloid-press fashion, to emphasize a feature of supposed human interest — the "doom angle" on it all. Will dramatically destructive objects hit the Earth? When will the Sun explode? What hazards await us in the rotation of the galaxy? How will the Universe end? Did a supernova put paid to the dinosaurs? (Answer: no.)

With the tabloid emphasis goes a tabloid style. Stellar debris "covers an incredible 30,000 miles in the first few seconds"; a stellar core "reaches a staggering two billion degrees"; could higher dimensions "bubble up in your living room"? And in true tabloid fashion, all supposed intellectual difficulties are evaded, cheating the reader of true understanding. Both Hawking and Close discuss the "red-shift" of receding galaxies, but while Hawking explains the spectroscopic principle, Close merely waffles about "colour-fingerprints". Both texts recount Chandrasekhar's discovery of stellar collapse. Hawking gives the principle behind the calculation, Close doesn't.

The two contrasting books reveal, I suspect, their authors' attitudes to their subject. Hawking writes strongly and confidently because he really believes that cosmology is supremely fascinating: "learning the mind of God". Close's breathless but evasive style and faked-up shock-horror titillation betray his fear that astronomy and cosmology, by themselves, are not actually very interesting. It's a pity.

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Old and new images of the City: The classical portals of the Royal Exchange, which houses the futures market, left; discussing deals during an *à fresco* lunch, and the iconoclastic Lloyd's building

# Bidding for recovery



In October 1986, the Big Bang revolutionized share-dealing in the City; a different kind of

by the crash of 1987. There was blood on the walls in many City finance houses — not, as many had predicted, because of some kind of financial Darwinism with the strong forcing the weak to the wall as they fought for the limited business available — but because the system itself ran amok and nose-dived across the globe.

But the effects of Big Bang and the crash were not uniform across the City. Big Bang changed the whole structure of share dealing. Its effects on corporate finance were more indirect: the excitement and fizz generated in the stock markets gave enormous scope to the corporate finance experts arranging the issue of various sorts of paper to raise funds for hungry, predatory companies. The crash, similarly, had differential effects. It is the salesmen and market makers who buy and sell stock and the analysts who have taken a beating and whose jobs are on the line. Their next-door neighbours in the corporate finance departments are still, by and large, smiling.

and the appetite of the institutions for new issues dampened, it looked as though merger and acquisition activity must decline as well — if you cannot finance a bid, it can't go ahead. But the interruption was temporary.

The Barker & Dobson bid for Dee Corporation and British Airways' final lunge at British Caledonian started the ball rolling again. *Acquisitions Monthly*, the bible of the mergers and acquisitions market, shows that while the number of public companies acquired in the first quarter of this year is down on 1987 (25 compared with 35), the value is up a lot (£4,400 million compared with £1,300 million). But the nature of the activity is different.

Bids are being funded predominantly by cash raised outside the stock market, using either companies' own cash reserves or various types of fixed interest loans. John Glencross, head of mergers and acquisitions at securities house Phillips and Drew, says that the UK market, which since the early 1970s has used equity to finance just about everything, has started to realise that debt is perhaps not such a bad thing. The type of deals are also changing. There are some mega-bids but they seem much more down-to-earth affairs. In the run up to the crash, excitement sometimes prevailed over common sense. Today

there is more concern with strategy than there was before.

The big talking point has been the Swiss bid for the British Rowntree group, which ruffled nationalist feathers, bringing practically the whole of York out to tell the foreigners in no uncertain terms they were not wanted. In the City the message was quite different. Some experts saw Rowntree as typical of a breed which has got away with being practically an institution and had not at the end of the day, performed as well as it might. Fear of takeover made many companies boost their performance in the early 1980s. The Rowntree episode, say the experts, is a salutary reminder that that kind of sanction still remains.

Philip Healey, editor of *Acquisitions Monthly*, also thinks the Rowntree situation will open the door to other mega-bids from the US and from Europe. The Swiss and Americans may see the UK as a back door into the unified, barrier-free internal market which the EEC countries want to progressively establish between now and 1992. Rightly or wrongly, Europe is a major preoccupation among corporate finance experts.

The City sees it both as a major opportunity and a threat. The opportunity is the way that the creation of the internal market will boost the level of merger and

acquisition activity in Europe. Companies are increasingly going to think about how their particular industries will be rationalised as the barriers come down, says John Glencross. Are they large enough to have the kind of "critical mass"

essential to survival when competition becomes Continent-wide rather than country-wide? Can they distribute their products across Europe? The solution to many pan-European problems is likely to involve a measure of merger and acquisition.

Another important question is the stand which the EEC Commission takes on the regulation of takeovers. Until recently scant attention has been paid to this, but now the EEC is showing every sign of sharpening its claws to intervene more readily. Britain is the only member state opposing community side merger controls.

Closer to home is the structure of the corporate finance industry itself, where experts talk about a drift towards global firms and pan-European companies without giving much thought to what that means for them. One of the big questions is going to be whether the financial institutions themselves will be big enough to service the kind of world-class companies many of them are acting as midwives to.

## Malcolm Brown

# The billions emerging out of the crash dust

But before the two Swiss giants, Jacobs Suchard and Nestlé, woke up to the hidden value in Rowatree, the market saw RTZ pitch in with a £260 million bid for MK Electric, the plugs and sockets group. BP offered £2.5 billion for Britoil, Trusthouse Forte snatched restaurants Kennedy Brooks for £174 million, and more recently the successful bid by John Ashcroft's company, Colnroll, for the carpets and textiles firm John Crowther.

The battle for Rowntree also focussed attention on the value of brands. Having spent £900 million over the past 10 years building up Kit-Kat, Polo and others, the British company maintained it could not allow them to be acquired at a knockdown price by a predator.

While Rowntree fought its unsuccessful resistance, there was also increasing speculation about the future of Cadbury Schweppes, the drinks and confectionery group. The US group General Cinema has picked up an 18 per cent stake, and indicated it cannot be considered a "passive investor."

**Chris Pountain**, analyst at County NatWest says that so far the market has concentrated more on the implications for other consumer stocks, but he believes the financial services industry, and particularly the composite insur-

He singles out household names such as Commercial Union, General Accident, GRE, and Royal as attractive partners for European invaders.

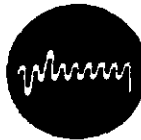
But though British firms suddenly look exposed to foreign predators, the period since the crash has been marked by more aggressive moves into the United States by British firms.

**Tate and Lyle, the Mr Cube sugar group, won its \$780 million battle for Staley Continental, the US corn and syrup group and the Bath-based Beazer housebuilding group has successfully taken over Koppers, the aggregates business, while BAT Industries is still trying to tread through a minefield of legal hurdles to win control of the huge insurance group Farmers.**

Elsewhere, the corporate scene has seen a continued flow of small and medium sized management buy-outs. The larger self-offs — such as the MFI hire-off from what was then Asda-MFI just before the crash — have been much rarer. However, in recent weeks British & Commonwealth has agreed the long-awaited management buyout of Bricom, its commercial services subsidiary, in a deal worth £359 million.

This is the second-largest after the MFI sale.

## Cliff Feltham



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FOCUS

CORPORATE  
FINANCE

# City law comes alive as the rules are changed

Once considered dry as dust, City law is almost as exciting as the criminal branch these days, writes Malcolm Brown. Indeed, as a few unfortunate businessmen have found to their cost recently, the two have on occasions crossed paths.

David Lewis, widely considered one of the best legal advisers in the City, obviously enjoys the thrill of the chase involved in pursuing or, just as often, defending against a takeover.

The flavour of the game is conveyed by its special vocabulary. Lawyers such as Mr Lewis, a partner in the firm of Norton, Rose, talk of things like "war committees" (the groups of merchant bankers, lawyers, brokers, accountants and public-relations people who advise clients during contested bids) and "morning prayers" (the regular morning meeting at which the war committee reviews tactics).

Both 1985 and 1986 were bumper years for takeover lawyers. Last year started well but the stock-market crash in the autumn put the brakes on. The pace is picking up again, says Mr Lewis, but there is a different feel to the business.



Lawyer David Lewis: These days, people are diving for cover

That is the result of two factors which have come into play in the last two years: the Guinness affair and the introduction of the Financial Services Act.

He said: "Clients and merchant banks are very much more wary now about the sort of tactics used in takeovers. For years and years various things were done, many not on the advice of lawyers, not even with the knowledge of lawyers. It was just market practice in its widest sense and nobody ever thought there was any-

thing wrong with it. It's perfectly clear now that those who thought that were wrong. "People are much more careful now and that is good for lawyers - there's more work, people are more careful, people are taking legal advice more often now than perhaps they did."

The Financial Services Act, which regulates the carrying-on of investment businesses and has implications for takeover bids, has added greatly to the numbers seeking advice because many City institu-

tions are very concerned about the new offence known as "market manipulation".

Mr Lewis said: "A lot of quite normal market practices which took place when you were acting for the offeror standing or for the victim company defending a bid, which one used to do without even thinking about it in the past, are now, arguably, criminal offences."

In the old days if, for example, one was acting for a victim company, it would not be uncommon to get one's friends to buy shares in the victim company to keep the price up to prevent the offeror buying more shares. If you keep the price at above the offer price, the offeror cannot buy any more shares because he can only buy at the price that he has offered.

"Nowadays," says Mr Lewis, "if you did that, the merchant bank or the friend who was helping would very likely be advised by its lawyers that what it was doing was a criminal offence."

"People are diving for cover. But lawyers cannot just take the easy course and say 'We don't know, you can't do it'. People need good, practical advice. It's a balancing act at the moment."

One of the many casualties of the post-Big Bang world is the notion that financial supermarkets were the future; the future is a good deal more complex. In corporate finance, it has become clear that the smaller, specialist houses are more than able to hold their own.

Two significant setbacks have thrown doubt on the attractiveness of conglomerates able to cover the waterfront of financial services. Hill Samuel's failure to put its new securities operation on a sound footing fed through to dissatisfaction with the corporate finance division. Within weeks of the failure of Hill Samuel's merger with Union Bank of Switzerland, one third of its corporate finance experts had left.

The other casualty has been County NatWest. Again, problems on the securities side has distracted management attention away from other, equally crucial areas of business. Corporate finance used to be County Bank's strongest suit before Big Bang. Few

## The smaller the better

insiders now rate it among the top institutions in this field.

To an extent, Morgan Grenfell has also suffered management distractions, although these also resulted from its involvement in the Guinness affair. To Morgan's credit, it has lost little corporate finance business and remains high in the league tables of merger and acquisition deals. Whether its business has benefited much from being part of a conglomerate, however, is doubtful.

That is not to say some conglomerates have not succeeded in realising their philosophy to some extent. SG Warburg has probably been the most successful in blending its businesses so they contribute to one another rather than detract. BZW has started from a lower base on

the corporate finance side, but has grown rapidly, partly through buying teams of experts from other banks. It also appears to have blended its operations reasonably successfully, providing on some deals a package of services which smaller institutions could not match.

Yet many of the smaller houses are more than holding their heads up. Lazard Brothers has had its share of large deals since Big Bang and is also carving a useful niche for itself in cross-border deals using its relationship with Lazard Freres in New York and Paris.

Baring Brothers and NM Rothschild continue to operate effectively, while J Henry Schroder Wagg has proved one of the big success stories over the last two years. After languishing for some time, it has secured several lucrative deals.

Clients are not yet convinced that all their services under one roof is necessarily what they want. Their prime concern is still the best service at the finest price.

Richard Thomson

## Malcolm Brown on the Takeover Panel's improved image

### Watch dog learns to bite

The Takeover Panel is 20 years old. Since it was set up in March 1968 it has monitored about 5,000 takeovers.

It has also, with a fair degree of regularity, had to dodge and weave to avoid flak from its critics, most of whom, in one form or another, have accused it of being a cosy City club - a branch of the old-boy network masquerading as a regulatory body.

The most recent bout of criticism came to a head in 1986 and early 1987 during the rash of big contested bids that culminated in the Guinness bid for Distillers. That turned sour, then scandalous. When the searchlights were shone on the City, a small but powerful group of players was seen to have pushed very hard at the boundaries of the panel's rules - and sometimes crossed them.

Several of those who decided to play hardball are now facing charges. Inevitably, doubts were expressed about the efficacy of the panel: if its rules could be flouted with impunity (the charges flowed from the law not the panel's rules), where was its authority?

In the event and perhaps paradoxically the scandals have strengthened rather than weakened the panel. They focussed minds wonderfully. People realized that the momentum of the scandals might be moving them towards a regulatory system like America's Securities and Exchange Commission, which was altogether more legalistic and slower and would alter the whole nature of the panel whose central objective, after all, is to ensure equality of treatment and opportunity for all shareholders in takeover bids and to do so swiftly.

Fears of such an outcome renewed the determination of industry and the City to make the existing system work and, after a detailed examination of its workings, the Government renewed its commitment to the body and gave it several new powers, like sanctions exercised through the Securities and Investments Board against investment businesses which breach the takeover code and show themselves "not fit and proper".



Anthony Beever: The panel system will work so long as our constituents are keen that it should continue

The panel has survived... this time. Anthony Beever, its director-general, says: "The panel system will work so long as our constituents are keen that it should continue, and they will be keen only so long as we are seen to be doing the job properly."

He thinks to do its job properly the panel must not only be effective and fair but be seen to be effective and fair. "That's easy to say," he added, "but more difficult to put into practice."

The sort of thing that he and the panel's chairman, Robert Alexander QC, have in mind is that the judgements the panel publishes on particular cases, even though produced often at speed, must be set out at length and the reasons behind the judgements articulated with great clarity.

The kind of investigations the panel has to undertake can be difficult and demonstrating the fairness of its conclusions may be far from easy, says Mr Beever.

Take, for example, share price movements which lead to suspicions that a concert-party may have been at work. "If you've got incontrovertible evidence that somebody is in concert," says Mr Beever, "that's fine. If you've got no incontrovertible evidence, you are led to the conclusion that somebody is not in concert. But to demonstrate unequivocally to the party on the other side of the contest that those two are not in concert is like proving a negative."

The only way to make that negative conclusion persuasive, says Mr Beever, is if the panel is seen to have been assiduous in its investigations and to have done all that it

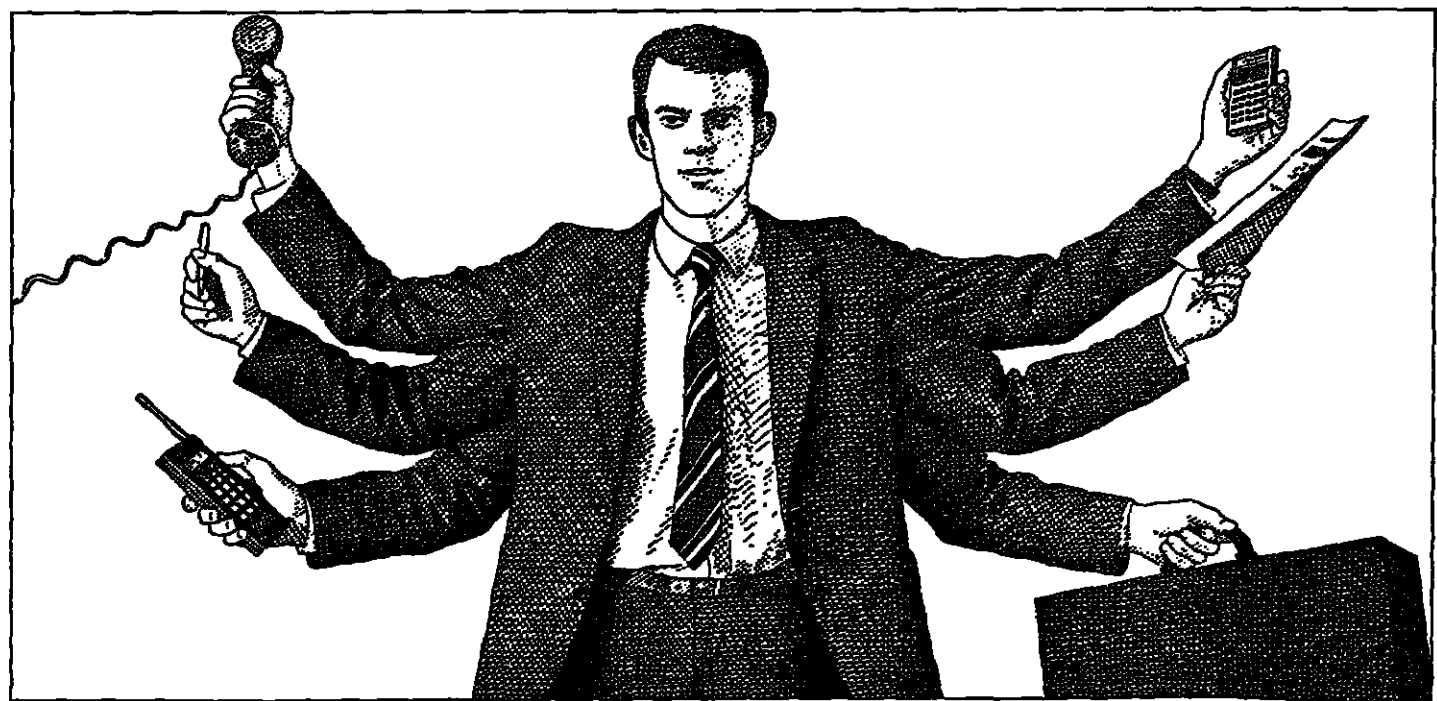
possibly could do. Mr Beever thinks the criticism of the panel as a City clique is misconceived. One of the principal strengths, he argues, is that it is a broad-based body. Critics sometimes characterize it, wrongly, as a panel of merchant bankers regulating the conduct of merchant bankers.

"It's not comprised simply of members of the profession that it seeks to regulate," he says. "The 17 members of the panel represent very diverse interests from stockbrokers to chartered accountants and a representative of the CBI."

"In addition four of them (the chairman, two deputy chairmen and industrialist Sir Austin Pearce) are there wholly as individuals. That means that a great many viewpoints are considered. You've got a broad spread of opinions and the parties are being judged by their peers."

Mr Beever also thinks the quality of the executive staff at all levels is important to its success. He himself was seconded from Hambro where he was a senior corporate finance director, and two thirds of the 15 or so staff who make up the executive - they include lawyers, accountants, stockbrokers and men and women from the Bank of England and Whitehall - are also on secondment.

"Secondment is important in two ways," says Mr Beever. "It brings a mutual understanding by both the practitioners and the panel staff of what each other is on about, and it also brings a freshness and enthusiasm to doing the job which might be difficult to sustain if you were doing it for life."



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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Jane Rackham

## BBC1

- 6.00 **Casualty** AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
- 6.35 **Edgar Kennedy in Good Housekeeping** (b/w). 6.55 **Weather**.
- 7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Jeremy Paxman and John Stapleton. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. 8.55 **Regional news and weather**.
- 9.00 **News** and weather followed by **Dallas**. Pam at last sets her eyes on the mysterious patient (r). (Coefax) 9.50 **Mind How You Go**. The fourth in a series on accident prevention (r).
- 10.00 **News** and weather followed by **Harold Pinter** (b/w). In 1967 Harold Pinter talks to girls and boys in Blackout on the subject of violence in the home. (Coefax) 10.25 **Children's BBC**. Simon Parkin with programme news and birthday greetings followed by **Play School** presented by Stuart Bradley with guest Jane Hardy (r). 10.50 **Deleteme**.
- 11.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. Tony Lewis introduces coverage of the first morning's play in the match at Old Trafford between England and the West Indies. Includes news and weather at 12.00, 12.55 **Regional news and weather**.
- 1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton. Weather. 1.30 **Neighbours**. Madge makes a decision about her son's future; and Jim saves the day when relations between Helen and Gary come under strain.
- 1.50 **Wimbledon 88**. Harry Carpenter introduces coverage of the ladies' singles semifinals. (Coefax)
- 4.10 **The Blacklist**. Cartoon series (r). 4.35 **Coppers and Cops**.
- 5.00 **Newsworld** with John Craven, Helen Rolston and Roger Finn.

- 5.05 **Move It**. The first of a new series of sport and leisure programmes presented by Simon O'Brien and Fiona Lee Fraser. Roller-skating, skateboarding and roller disco are featured today 6.35 **Neighbours** (r).
- 6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather. 6.35 **Reporting Scotland**.
- 7.00 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Gary Davies and Bruno Brookes.
- 7.30 **EastEnders**. Chris Smith pays the price for incorrect business speculation; Wicky's love life becomes complicated when he passes a casual remark; and Den and Joanne receive a visit from the law. (Coefax)
- 8.00 **Brainstorm**. Science game series presented by Kenny Everett with Cleo Rocas. (Coefax)
- 8.30 **Bread**. Comedy about a Liverpool family's efforts to overcome the drawback of unemployment. Starring Jean Burt, Peter Howitt, Victor McGuire and Jonathan Morris (r). (Coefax)
- 9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30 **The Mercer Play**. On the Eve of Publication (b/w), starring Leo McKern, Thelma Houston and Michelle Dore. On the eve of the publication of his latest novel Robert Kelvin takes the occasion of his publisher's celebration dinner to look back over his turbulent life (r). (Coefax)
- 10.30 **Wimbledon 88**. Match of the day introduced by Desmond Lynam and Gerald Williams. Highlights from this afternoon's ladies' singles semifinals. (Coefax)
- 11.30 **Let the People Talk**. The third of four programmes in which a dozen people from all walks of life discuss matters of topical interest.
- 12.00 **Weather**.

## BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University: Social Integration - Children's Television**. Ends at 7.20.
- 8.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. The closing overs of the morning session of the first day's play at Old Trafford.
- 1.05 **Casualty**. 4.20 **King Rollo** (r). 1.35 **Cricket: Third Test**. The afternoon session of the first day's play. Includes news and weather at 12.00 and 3.00.
- 3.55 **News** regional news and weather.
- 4.00 **Cricket: Tennis and Athletics**. Further coverage of the cricket at Old Trafford; the ladies' singles semifinals at Wimbledon; and a visit to the athletics Grand Prix meeting in Helsinki.
- 6.00 **Operation Raleigh: Not Quite Paradise**. This fifth film in the series charts the progress of young volunteers and 30 scientists on an expedition to collect flora and fauna samples on a 700 mile trek through a largely unexplored and uncharted island in Eastern Indonesia. (Coefax)

- 6.30 **Nature**. This last programme of the series recaps on past reports and looks forward to future reports.
- 8.00 **The Travel Show**. Featured this week is a report from San Antonio, Ibiza, where the local authorities have laid plans to cope with this summer's influx of drunk and violent young holidaymakers from Britain; Matthew Collins continues his Special Assignment; and there are the regular travel news updates and details of holiday bargains.
- 9.30 **Exiles: Raoul Ruiz**. A portrait of the Chilean film director who has been in exile since the overthrow of the Allende government in 1973.
- 10.30 **Newsnight** 11.15 **Weather**.
- 11.20 **Cricket: Third Test**. Highlights of the first day's play in the game at Old Trafford between England and the West Indies.
- 11.50 **International Athletics** from Helsinki.
- 12.00 **Open University: Weekend Outlook** 12.15 **Nuclear Weapons - Capability**. Ends at 12.45.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am**.
- 6.35 **News**.
- 6.50 **News**. Word association game 10.00 **Santa Barbara** 10.25 **News** headlines.
- 10.30 **The Time**. The Place... Andy Craig chairs a discussion on a topical subject 11.10 **Puddle Lane**. Puppet series (r). 11.25 **The Bill**.
- 11.30 **Cruelly**. Colin Morris talks to Lynda Trimmer, the widow of a victim of the IRA. (Coefax)
- 1.00 **News** at One with Julia Somerville. 1.20 **Thames news**.
- 1.30 **Falcon Crest**. Drama series starring Jane Wymann. 2.25 **Home Cookery Club**. Catering for weddings and buffets.
- 2.30 **All Our Yesterday**. Bernard Braden recalls the time when President Kennedy visited the newly elected pope 3.00 **Take the High Road**. Sir John makes an Irish and learns something that should hold him in good stead 3.25 **Thames news** headlines.
- 3.50 **Sons and Daughters**. 4.00 **Turnabout**. Film 4.10 **Sign a Story**. The play of Piggypot, adapted for the young hearing impaired 4.20 **East's World** with Rod Hull. 4.45 **Panic Station**. (Coefax)
- 5.15 **Give Us a Cue**. Celebrity charades game (r).
- 5.45 **News** with Alastair Stewart.
- 6.25 **Help** examines traditional ways of making music with the Musicians Union Rock Workshop.
- 6.30 **Emmerdale Farm**. Nick Bates is stood up by his mystery friend.
- 7.00 **Jimmy's**. A visit to St James's University Hospital. Leeds.
- 7.30 **Room for Change**. This third programme of the interior design series focuses on the bathroom.
- 8.00 **Lingo**. Words and bingo game.

## CHANNEL 4

- 12.00 **Just 4 Fun**. For the young.
- 12.30 **Business Daily**. Financial and business news.
- 1.00 **How to Survive** the 8 to 5. The final programme in the series on coping with stress in the workplace (r). (Coefax)
- 1.30 **Women: The Fifth and Last** programme in the series for women who are thinking of returning to work after a period at home helping the family (r). (Coefax)
- 2.00 **The First** programme in the series for women who are thinking of returning to work after a period at home helping the family (r). (Coefax)
- 2.30 **Film: Village of the Damned** (1960, b/w) starring George Sanders and Barbara Shelley. Science fiction story based on John Wyndham's *The Midwich Cuckoos*, about a group of strange children born to women in a small English village after they were in a nuclear attack for 24 hours. Directed by Wolf Rilla.
- 3.55 **Ocean Terminal** (1952, b/w). A British Rail documentary about the port of Southampton. The film shows that the use of the terminal. Directed by J. B. Holmes.
- 4.30 **Countdown**.

- 5.30 **This Week's Hostages - Should We Die?** Reporter Julian Marryon talks to released French hostages, Jean-Paul Kauffman, about the conditions under which he was held in Beirut and the deal that enabled the French government to secure his release.
- 6.00 **The Bill**. The officers of Sun Hill Police Station are concerned to have a better women's refuge on their patch, and so are the local residents (r). (Coefax)
- 10.00 **News** at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Sandy Gall 10.30 **Thames news**.
- 10.35 **The City Programme** includes a report on Trusthouse Forte's fight for control of the Savoy; and who will be the winners and the losers in tomorrow's changes in pension rules.
- 11.00 **01-10** for London includes Ruby Wax reviewing the film *Heatstroke*; Peter York on *Salome*; and Michael Palin discussing *September*.
- 11.35 **Breaking News**. An occupational health nurse encourages workers at Scottish and Newcastle Breweries to drink sensibly.
- 12.05 **Sam Prisoner**. Call Block H. Drama aerial set in an Australian women's prison.
- 1.00 **News** with Alastair Stewart.
- 1.30 **Single in London**. How three separate middle-aged people cope with living alone in London (r).
- 2.00 **News** headlines followed by *Film: Die Laughing* (1980) starring Robby Benson as a taxi driver who finds dead bodies piling up around him. Directed by Jeff Werner.
- 4.00 **News** headlines followed by *Too Close for Comfort*.
- 4.30 **America's Top Ten** (r). 5.00 **ITN Morning News**. Ends 6.00.

## Tale of two dynasties

## TELEVISION CHOICE

"Animals aren't afraid of dying, only man is afraid of dying," says Burt Lancaster during the pre-credits sequence of *Fathers and Sons* (Channel 4, 9.00pm). He goes on to elaborate this portentous remark by adding that, for man, death is an unfathomable mystery. Happily the dialogue becomes a little more down to earth after this and we see in the comfortable world of the mini-series and an everyday tale of romance, intrigue and big business. Michael Grade, the head of Channel 4, is usually a wizard at scheduling but putting out *Fathers and Sons* in the very week that the BBC has decided to repeat *Heimat* is not one of his shrewdest moves. Comparisons are inevitable and *Fathers and Sons* is bound to come a poor second. Like *Heimat* it is a story of Germany in the 20th century as reflected in the lives of fictional families, in this case two industrial dynasties. Burt



For the fatherland: Patriarch (Burt Lancaster, left) and son (Herbert Grönemeyer) get to grips with family life (C4, 9.00pm). Lancaster is the patriarch of a chemical giant celebrating its 25th anniversary on the eve of the First World War. Julie Christie is his daughter-in-law. She speaks in an English accent. Burt uses his American one and the rest of the cast is dubbed into varieties of Anglo-American. The main interest centres on who will pair off with whom. Bruno Ganz plays a scientist with designs on Burt's daughter.

Peter Waymark

## Radio 1

MTW (medium wave) Stereo on VHF (see below).  
News on the hour from 6.30am to 6.59pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.  
5.30am to 7.00am Simon Mayo. 7.00am to 9.00am John Peel. 9.00am to 10.00am John Peel. 10.00am to 11.00am John Peel. 11.00am to 12.00am John Peel. 12.00am to 1.00am John Peel. 1.00am to 2.00am John Peel. 2.00am to 3.00am John Peel. 3.00am to 4.00am John Peel. 4.00am to 5.00am John Peel. 5.00am to 6.00am John Peel.

## Radio 2

MTW (medium wave) Stereo on VHF (see below).  
News on the hour from 6.30am to 6.59pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.  
5.30am to 7.00am Simon Mayo. 7.00am to 9.00am John Peel. 9.00am to 10.00am John Peel. 10.00am to 11.00am John Peel. 11.00am to 12.00am John Peel. 12.00am to 1.00am John Peel. 1.00am to 2.00am John Peel. 2.00am to 3.00am John Peel. 3.00am to 4.00am John Peel. 4.00am to 5.00am John Peel. 5.00am to 6.00am John Peel.

## WORLD SERVICE

All times in GMT. Add an hour for BST.  
6.00am News. 6.30am News. 7.00am News. 7.30am News. 8.00am News. 8.30am News. 9.00am News. 9.30am News. 10.00am News. 10.30am News. 11.00am News. 11.30am News. 12.00am News. 12.30am News. 1.00am News. 1.30am News. 2.00am News. 2.30am News. 3.00am News. 3.30am News. 4.00am News. 4.30am News. 5.00am News. 5.30am News. 6.00am News. 6.30am News. 7.00am News. 7.30am News. 8.00am News. 8.30am News. 9.00am News. 9.30am News. 10.00am News. 10.30am News. 11.00am News. 11.30am News. 12.00am News. 12.30am News. 1.00am News. 1.30am News. 2.00am News. 2.30am News. 3.00am News. 3.30am News. 4.00am News. 4.30am News. 5.00am News. 5.30am News. 6.00am News. 6.30am News. 7.00am News. 7.30am News. 8.00am News. 8.30am News. 9.00am News. 9.30am News. 10.00am News. 10.30am News. 11.00am News. 11.30am News. 12.00am News. 12.30am News. 1.00am News. 1.30am News. 2.00am News. 2.30am News. 3.00am News. 3.30am News. 4.00am News. 4.30am News. 5.00am News. 5.30am News. 6.00am News. 6.30am News. 7.00am News. 7.30am 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MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1479.7 (+2.3)	US dollar 1.7100 (-0.0115)
FT-SE 100 1855.1 (-1.8)	W German mark 3.1250 (+0.0168)
USM (Datastream) 158.47 (+0.16)	Trade-weighted 75.5 (+0.4)

# THE TIMES

THURSDAY JUNE 30 1988

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE 25-30  
SPORT 42-46

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Accounts change at TSB

The TSB Group will unveil a controversial new accounting method for its insurance and investment activities when it announces its interim results today. The new "value added" accounting procedure is likely to set a precedent for other insurance companies.

The accounting change is likely to improve insurance results, although the TSB says that the impact would not be particularly favourable this year because it will have been offset by the effect of the stock market crash and concerns over AIDS.

The benefit would, however, show through in higher profits in future years.

The change is part of the general restructuring of the group's business following its acquisition of Hill Samuel, the merchant bank.

## Racial choice

Racial Electronics has appointed Goldman Sachs, the US investment bank, to co-ordinate the planned flotation of its Vodafone business in Britain and the US.

## Issue success

The City of London PR Group, the financial public relations company, could have sold the shares issued in its forthcoming USM placing almost twice to institutions. It is raising £1.98 million but received applications for nearly twice this.

STOCK MARKETS
New York Dow Jones ..... 2110.95 (-19.92)
Nikkei Average 27607.33 (-132.24)
Hong Kong Hang Seng ..... 2648.22 (-13.24)
Amsterdam Gen ..... 263.6 (+4.0)
Sydney: AO ..... 1560.6 (+16.0)
Frankfurt Commerzbank ..... 1432.8 (+11.0)
Genève General ..... 4987.1 (+33.2)
Paris: CAC ..... 1049.76 (+0.90)
Zurich: S&K Gen ..... 470.4 (+5.2)
London: FT-A All-Share ..... 960.90 (-0.10)
FT-300 ..... 1049.76 (+0.90)
FT Gold Miners ..... 568.0 (-1.5)
FT Fixed Interest ..... 97.60 (-0.01)
FT Govt Secs ..... 87.94 (-0.14)

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Recent issues Page 28

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS
Western Motor ..... 552.4p (+20p)
Reuters ..... 537p (+12p)
Yale & Valor ..... 372p (+41p)
Libellat ..... 182.9p (+10p)
Raeburn ..... 488p (+10p)
Glaxo ..... 983.3p (+19p)
Honda ..... 756p (+24p)
Thorn EMI ..... 375p (+15p)
Atlantic Corp ..... 234p (+15p)
Memec ..... 500p (+22p)
Granger ..... 500p (+22p)

## FALLERS

Steeley ..... 324.5p (-18p)
Blue Arrow ..... 525p (-13p)
Christie Int ..... 875p (-25p)
Schroders ..... 140p (-15p)
Cakebread Robey ..... 881.5p (-12p)

## INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 9.5%
3-month interbank 9.5%-9.75%
3-month eligible bills 9.5%-9.75%
buying rate
US Prime Rate 9%
Federal Funds 7.5%
3-month Treasury Bills 6.58-6.58%
30-year bonds 102.12-102.12%

## CURRENCIES

London	New York
£/\$1.7100	£/\$1.7050
£/DM4.1250	£/DM4.1225
£/SwFr2.5889	£/SwFr2.5155
£/FF10.5233	£/FF16.1600
£/Yen228.54	£/Yen133.75
£/Index75.5	£/Index75.5
ECU £0.665976	SDR £0.764454

## GOLD

London Gold:
AM \$434.90 pm \$433.55
close \$433.50 \$434.00 (\$253.50-254.00)
New York:
Comex \$431.10-431.60

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug.) ..... pm \$15.70 bbl
* Denotes latest trading price

## THE STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

● Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included: Western Motors (02248) was boosted 23p on expansion prospects; stakebuilding rumours added 23p to Yale and Valor (02534); Blue Arrow profits were in line with expectation but shares lost 10p; Steeley (01634) announced a rights issue and shares dropped 18p.  
● Recent additions include Hi-tech Sports 03333. RHP Group is now Pilgrim House Group.  
● Calls charged at 5p for 8 seconds peak and 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

# GEC hints at dividend rise after £708m

By Colin Campbell

The General Electric Company (GEC), as famous for its international and household products as for its cash mountain, yesterday admitted that perhaps it had been too restrictive in its dividend policy, and hinted it would be more generous in future.

Lord Weinstock, the chief executive, and Lord Prior, the chairman, told City analysts that the group's 2.6 times dividend cover was "fairly conservative", leading them to believe that GEC would adopt a much more progressive payout policy.

GEC topped City profit expectations with a pre-tax £708 million for the year ended March 31, compared with £668 million previously.

But for the adverse impact of exchange rate movements, GEC would have reported pre-tax profits of £730 million. In the previous year pre-tax profits were struck after a £24 million charge in connection with costs associated with the Nimrod aircraft project.

Annual sales for the 1988 financial year were 6 per cent higher at £5.55 billion.

The board tacitly admitted that it had been mean with dividends, and that having accepted the City's arguments

about their relation to GEC's earnings it would in future be seen to be more generous.

The final dividend rises by 23.7 per cent, from 3.8p to 4.7p a share, making a year's total of 6.5p compared with 5.3p previously (up 22.6 per cent).

The shares initially reacted with a 3p gain to 159p, but closed just 1p higher at 157p - hardly changed from the level at which they were traded in

Comment.....27  
January. In relative terms, GEC shares have badly underperformed the stock market over the past 12 months.

The cash mountain stood at £1.38 billion at year-end, compared with £1.73 billion a year earlier, a reduction partly due to acquisitions during the year and partly due to lower interest rates. The stock market events of last October had no real direct impact on GEC and its investments, the company said.

Lord Prior and Lord Weinstock said the 14 per cent rise in trading price, to £561 million, was "gratifying" at a time when GEC had been absorbing several important acquisitions.

The chairman added: "GEC continues to seek suitable

opportunities for acquisition, collaborative arrangements and the expansion of our overall operations."

GEC spent £490 million on a range of acquisitions during the year ended March, which collectively were responsible for 6 per cent of the year's improvement in trading profits.

However, while a number of divisions managed to advance in both turnover and profits, Lord Prior said there were "less satisfactory results" from Marconi Radar, the telephone division of telecommunications, electrical projects and mechanical handling operations.

The results of Canadian Marconi were adversely affected by a seven-week strike.

So far this year, GEC has announced a \$33 million (£19 million) acquisition in the US, with every indication that more purchases are in the pipeline.

GEC's order book at year-end stood at £5.91 billion compared with £6.05 billion a year earlier, and there is every prospect of further successes, Lord Prior said.

The City has pencilled in forecasts of pre-tax profits between £750 million and £780 million in the current year, and of at least £800 million next year.

# Thorn shares leap 17p on record £225m profit

By Carol Fergusson

Shares in Thorn EMI, the electronic rental, music and lighting group, soared yesterday on better-than-expected preliminary results and news that Lumos, the troubled semiconductor subsidiary, was in profit at last.

Pre-tax profits jumped 41 per cent to a record £225 million, on turnover up 12 per cent to £2.97 billion. The shares rose 17p to 637p.

Sir Graham Wilkins, the chairman, said these results showed that the group had fundamentally improved its position by every key measure of financial performance.

"Having completed this turnaround, we now have a sound financial base from which to realize our ambitious plans for future growth," he said.

Earnings per share jumped 21 per cent to 53.1p, while the

dividend was increased by 3.5p to 22p net.

Mr Colin Southgate, the chief executive, said three years ago it was an over-stretched conglomerate.

"Gearing was excessive, borrowings peaked at over £310 million, investment was declining and we were in too many unrelated businesses," he said. Thorn had now

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slimmed down to 14 businesses in four divisions. "The profits lost through disposals have been more than offset by growth in the remaining core businesses, excluding acquisitions," he said.

"We now have less bureaucracy and more openness; responsibility has been pushed down the line and profit per employee has doubled from

£1,757 in 1984-85 to £3,658 last year," he said.

He said Lumos had been in profit since the beginning of 1988, after production rationalization, completed in November. "Lumos has been making \$1 million (£588,000) a month since March."

Profits from the rental division grew 15 per cent to £148 million. Rent-A-Center, the US electronic rental chain, bought last year, saw its pre-interest profits grow by 25 per cent in its seven months under Thorn.

Mr Southgate said the market was growing at 15 per cent a year, but RAC's market share was growing. RAC plans to open 175 shops this year, 100 of which will be Thorn shops and 75 franchised.

Music profits, he said, had grown for the third year running, rising 40 per cent to £38 million.

# Power chiefs near to settling dispute with British Coal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The dispute between British Coal and the South of Scotland Electricity Board, which threatened the future of the entire Scottish coal field, is close to settlement with the electricity industry agreeing to take all the available coal from the mines north of the border.

The agreement will effectively secure 8,000 jobs, 4,000 in the deep mines and a similar number in the industries which supply and service British Coal.

The dispute has been an embarrassment for the Government during its electricity industry privatization campaign and its efforts to maintain employment in areas such

as Scotland, but both sides are adamant that there has been no "banging of heads together" by the Government.

The South of Scotland Electricity Board will use 2.5 million tonnes of Scottish coal to produce power for its own consumers and will use another 1 million tonnes to generate electricity which it will "export" into the national grid in England and Wales.

The SSEB directors in Glasgow yesterday agreed to accept the new terms negotiated between it and British Coal, which means that the dispute over contract terms which had moved to the Scottish High Court is close to being resolved.

However, British Coal said yesterday that no contract has yet been signed.

But conflict could arise over where the SSEB decides to burn the 1 million tonnes of foreign coal it has contracted to take from Australia, the US and China.

At present the coal is earmarked for burning at the Kincardine power station on the Forth, which would be acceptable to British Coal.

There is an estimated 60,000 tonnes of imported coal in stock at Kincardine, Fife, a small power station with an output of 400 megawatts, and more on the way in bulk carriers.

your readers to be aware of the strength of feeling for the Savoy's continued independence amongst us.

Many of us joined the Savoy Company because of the unique and excellent standards which exist and are cherished by our guests and envied by our industry the world over.

We feel that being dragged into a huge conglomerate would dilute the standing of this fine British institution and the Savoy Hotel would become merely a branded product within an international 'luxury' hotels division.

We fully realize our obligation to the shareholders and yet, with a century of establishing excellent standards in the hotel and catering industry, by the Savoy, we are compromised, at the expense of profit?

# County NatWest 'to bear stake loss for a year'



Tony Berry yesterday - still smiling despite being £2.5 million down on his company's shares. (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

# Blue Arrow flies in with £28m

By Cliff Feltham

County NatWest, the securities house, is prepared to sit on its loss-making 9.5 per cent stake in Blue Arrow, the employment agency group, for up to a year, Mr Tony Berry, the chairman, said yesterday.

The prospect of County NatWest suddenly unloading the holding, which is the rump of the £837 million rights issue launched last year to pay for the takeover of Manpower, has continued to cloud stock market dealings in the shares.

But yesterday Mr Berry said his board had been reassured that the broker, despite showing a near £50 million loss on its investment, had no plans to sell the shares at the present time.

Even so, the price of Blue Arrow shares fell sharply after analysts voiced disappointment over first half figures which benefited from the Manpower acquisition and showed an advance from £5.1 million to £28 million in pre-tax profits.

But some analysts had expected more and the company's shares fell 10p to 114p.

The fall also deepens the financial gloom for Mr Berry who borrowed £8 million to buy 4.7 million shares at the rights issue price of 166p.

"I am showing a loss of around £2.5 million at the moment but I don't lose any sleep over it. I believe it will come right," he said.

Mr Berry said that while he has no takeover plans for some time, he will be putting in a bid for Professional and Executive Recruitment, the Government white-collar employment agency which is being privatized. Some estimates have placed a value of about £10 million on the business.

"We must be one of the favourites. It would fit nicely into some parts of our organization but in others it would cause aggravation. We won't be making any silly offers," Mr Berry said.

The board is to increase the interim dividend payout to 0.6p compared with 0.2p last time.

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# Dollar rise shrugs off bank sales

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

The dollar bounced back strongly yesterday, shrugging off a further bout of intervention by the European central banks.

In London, money market interest rates still pointed to 10 per cent base rates, compared with the 9.5 per cent level established on Tuesday.

But with the pound edging higher against the mark the pressure for an immediate move eased.

The Bundesbank Council meeting today, to be attended by Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, is expected to raise the official discount rate from 2.5 to 3 per cent.

However, the Bundesbank attempted to play down expectations of a rise.

The pound fell by 1.15 cents to \$1.71. But it rose by 1.7 pence to DM3.1250. The sterling index gained 0.4 points to 75.5.

The dollar powered ahead to DM1.8275, a gain of 2.2 pence, and rose from ¥130.70 to ¥133.65.

Dealers said that the dollar could rise to ¥135 or even ¥140 before the Bank of Japan makes a serious attempt to halt it.

Mr Satoshi Sumita, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, said that he did not expect the dollar's rise to continue.

The Amex Bank Review, published today by American Express, says that the dollar's rise could jeopardize the process of reducing the US trade deficit.

# Fiat to sell Westland stake

By Colin Narborough

Fiat, the Italian industrial group which with America's United Technologies Corporation came to Westland's rescue two years ago, is now negotiating to sell its stake in the Yeovil helicopter-maker to UTC.

Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman, said in Turin yesterday that Fiat had no plans for major ventures in Britain. "A disengagement from Westland is more probable."

A company spokesman said the negotiations were expected to be completed by the end of the year. Fiat no longer saw the strategic value of the

investment and the synergy it had originally hoped for had not come about.

The Cabinet battle over whether Sikorsky, UTC's helicopter arm, should be allowed to buy into Westland led to the resignation of two ministers - Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Leon Brittan, Trade and Industry Secretary, and unleashed a political scandal which threatened to bring down the Government.

Signor Agnelli put Fiat's stake at 21.78 per cent of Westland, but a Westland spokesman described it as "Italian double accounting."

Under the original deal, both Fiat and UTC had stakes of 7.75 per cent of Westland's ordinary shares. In addition, they bought roughly equal amounts of preference shares transformable into ordinary shares. If converted, they would increase the combined holding to a maximum 29.9 per cent.

Sir John Cuckney, the Westland chairman, made clear that the Fiat-UTC talks were of no concern to his company. Fiat had agreed to give UTC, first offer, if it decided to dispose of its stake.

Fiat yesterday reported its best-ever results, with consolidated net profits at £1.1 billion last year.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Shorlplan expands with £6.7m purchase

Shorlplan, the office refurbishment group which finds much of its work in the City, is buying Gilkes Contracts, a shopfitter, for a maximum of £6.7 million in a move which will double its turnover. The acquisition is part of its policy of creating a group of companies stretching across the interior design field, Mr Nick Hayes, the managing director, said.

First half profits to end-April rocketed from £196,000 to £279,000. For the full year last time Shorlplan made £1.25 million. There is a 2p interim dividend. On the acquisition of Gilkes the group will change its name to Chestergate Group. It is paying £3.5 million initially, to be funded by the issue of 2.9 million new shares, and another £3.2 million depending on future profits.

## Crosby lifts profit by 94%

A booming house market in the north-west lifted profits at James Crosby Group, the housebuilder, by 94 per cent to £1.74 million in the year to end-March. Sales rose 39 per cent to £9 million and a final dividend of 1.4p makes a total 2p. About half the company's output is in the north Cheshire to south Manchester belt, which is where the most dramatic upturn was seen, it said.

## Builder issue allocations

The offer of 1.2 million new shares in Builder Group, the construction and property publisher, received applications for 2.5 million shares, worth £3.1 million at the 125p issue price. Another 2.4 million shares were placed. Allocations: Up to 800, 75 per cent; 800,000, 6,000, 3,500; 7,000-150,000, 50 per cent; 200,000, 90,000; over 200,000, 100,000. Dealings start on July 6.

## Bond seeking £46m

Perth (Renter) - Bond Corporation Holdings' listed unit, Bond Media, said it would take immediate legal action to recover £46 million (£46 million) it says it is owed by Tripart Pty, the vehicle for Mr Warwick Fairfax's £2.55 billion takeover of the John Fairfax media group.

The £46 million was originally payable to Tripart's adviser for the bid, Rothwells, but it was now payable to Bond Media after Rothwells assigned the debt as part security for a loan. A senior John Fairfax official said Bond Corp had a perfect right to take legal action and that Fairfax, now owned by Tripart, would hand the case on to its lawyers.

## Higher losses at Rand

Rand London Corporation, whose fortunes are tied to South African coal operations, made an attributable loss from operations of £13.2 million (£3.32 million) for the year to end-March, against a previous £7.9 million loss. Floods in the Natal province and exchange rate movements affected results, as did the threat of sanctions. Rand London expects positive cash flows this year. The shares traded at 4p.

## £100m Lloyds issue

Lloyds Bank is raising £100 million in capital from an issue of sterling subordinated variable rate notes. The issue, which is being handled by Merrill Lynch International, is in two equal tranches of £50 million with a maturity of 10 years. Investors have the choice of selling the notes back to Merrill Lynch on any quarterly interest payment date.

British Sugar, a subsidiary of S & W Berisford, is raising £75 million with a 25-year floating rate debenture stock. The issue will be used to convert some of the company's existing floating rate finance in fixed rate borrowings. The terms of the issue are designed so the gross redemption yield is equal to a margin of 1.2 per cent above the 13.5 per cent Treasury stock 2004.

## Geevor slips but confident

Geevor, the Cornish-based mining company now under new management and expanding into coal and other mining activities, believes it is over the worst of the 1985 tax crisis and has a "bright" future. There is no dividend for the year ended March which produced a pre-tax profit of £24,000 compared with £39,000 last time. There was a net loss of 3.5p a share against a 12.4p profit previously.

## Albert Fisher in £7m buy

Albert Fisher Group, the fast-expanding food processor and distributor, is paying a maximum £7m (£7 million) for its first Belgian company, Delby's, the largest distributor of imported food products in that country. Fisher is paying £7m (£7 million) for Delby's, based at Antwerp, with the balance dependent on profits. Fisher will issue 846,000 new shares to help finance the buy.

## Girobank plc Base Rate

Girobank announces that with effect from close of business on 28 June 1988 its Base Rate was increased from 9.0% to 9.5% per annum.

Reg Office: 10 Milk Street London EC2V 8JH  
Reg No: 1950000

## Interest Rate Change

Allied Irish Banks plc announces that with effect from close of business on 29th June 1988, its Base Rate was increased from 9% to 9½% p.a.

Head Office - Britania 64/66 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AL. Tel: 01-588 3691  
and branches throughout the country.

## Britain 'wastes £18bn in overheads'

By David Young

A report supported by the Confederation of British Industry, the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and the Institute of Administrative Management has concluded that British business wastes £18 billion a year by the mismanagement of corporate overhead costs.

The report covers production and service industries, which account for 69.5 per cent of economic activity in Britain.

The report focuses on businesses employing more than 250 overhead staff and typically on companies with sales revenues of more than £50 million. The authors, the

management consultant Devlin and Partners, say the problem of mismanaging corporate overheads becomes critical within companies of this size.

They say that in this segment of industry alone the controllable corporate overhead in the manufacturing sector accounts for 25-30 per cent of total costs, and for 61-67 per cent of total costs in the service sector. The report says the total controllable overhead costs involved are £90 billion a year, a quarter of Britain's gross domestic product.

Mr David Baines, director of Devlin and Partners, said:

"The clear and consistent message is that these businesses lose sight of their goals. Too much time and effort is squandered on correcting mistakes and doing unnecessary tasks, all of which lead to poor customer service."

"Major improvements must be made in the way UK corporate overhead manages its resources, to concentrate on key customer service needs and eliminate costly wastage."

The consultants categorized management activity into core and support activities, which directly meet company objectives and discretionary activities which do neither. It found that British businesses

spend 15-25 per cent of its time on discretionary activities.

Mr Nick Devlin said: "It is not uncommon for analysts groups that have 80 per cent discretionary activities, but it is rare to find discretionary activity levels of below 10 per cent."

"Using the concept of core, support and discretionary activities we are able to illustrate to organizations when they are wasting time and money, and how they can direct these resources to improve customer service and corporate performance."

Mr Maurice Hunt, the CBI executive director of opera-

tions, said: "The CBI believes that British companies, and the British economy as a whole, can only continue to prosper in the long term if we meet the highest standards set by our international competitors."

"That means a determination for excellence in all we do. But all these activities require resources, and the control of overhead costs is a key ingredient for successful company management in an increasingly competitive world."



Baines: 'clear message'

## TEMPUS

## Inmos turns the corner for Thorn EMI

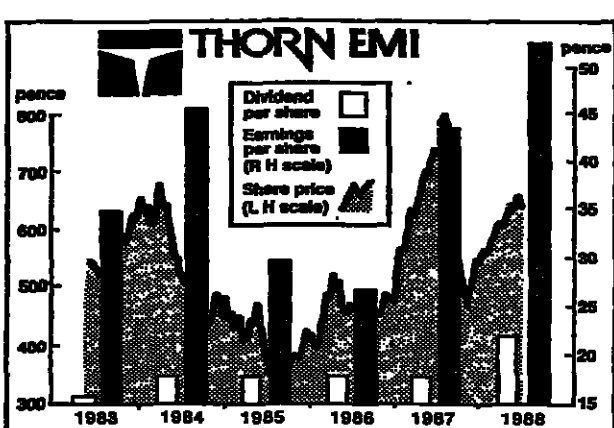
While much of British industry finished its restructuring in the early 1980s, and is now wondering how to keep earnings per share moving upwards, Thorn EMI is still in the earlier stages of reorganizing itself.

Over the past three years, the group has been transforming itself, using the now-familiar techniques of disposing of peripheral businesses, streamlining the parts retained, and making acquisitions.

The impact on the profit-and-loss account is there for all to see. Pre-tax profits are a record £225.3 million, earnings per share up 21 per cent to 53.1p, and gearing down to 9 per cent and falling.

All this has been evident for some time - but it is the better news on Inmos that seems finally to have convinced the market that perhaps this horse is worth backing after all.

Thorn bought Inmos in 1984 at the top of the market, but it is only now, £250 million later, that it is showing a profit. Turnover is running at £5.5 million a month and profits at about £500,000 a month. Thorn is still looking for one or more partners for Inmos to reduce its stake to 25 per cent - a task that may



become a little less difficult now that the group is in profit. Apart from Inmos, Thorn has now slimmed down to four core activities - rental and retail of consumer electronics and consumer durables, music, lighting and technology.

Investment in these areas will continue at a high level, but it is in acquisitions that investors can expect to see the pace quicken.

Its £86 million contested offer for Holophone, the French lighting company, is still in the limbo of the French judicial system, but it typifies Thorn's strategy to internationalize, and become the world leader in all its divisions.

The group should make £280 million this year, putting the shares on a prospective multiple of 11.2. The yield is 5.2 per cent. There is plenty of solid growth to come through, but the share price looks up with events.

Never a man at a loss for words, Tony Berry, head of Blue Arrow (perhaps it is time to call it Blue Arrow Manpower) employment group, was finding it hard to express his feelings yesterday after the city whacked his still sensitive shares. This was despite Mr Berry's unveiling an increase in interim profits of more than four times and trebled dividend - itself covered eight times.

Perhaps during his meteoric rise over the past four years his supporters have come to expect too much. Analysts pinning their hopes on a full-year outcome of well over £100 million - "don't ask me where they got those figures from," said Mr Berry - chickened out when he checked in with six-month earnings up from £5.1 million to £28 million.

The market, after quickly revising estimates down to around £90 million, turned its attention to the shares - still nursing their way back to health after October's fall-out - and lopped 10p off at 114p.

That may be viewed as rough justice considering a 35 per cent improvement in profits by Manpower - making a first-time contribution - to about £21 million, with the home-based Blue Arrow operations coming in with a sharply higher £7 million.

With the exception of France, Manpower achieved significant improvements in volume and margins throughout its markets, particularly in the US, Britain and Japan. Current movements knocked £1 million off profits.

No surprisingly, the acquisitive Berry has no purchases in mind but is examining ways of offering various financial services such as mortgages and pensions for the vast pool of labour on its books. The idea has huge potential.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the shares, at least in the short term. The 9.5 per cent stake held by County NatWest is still overhanging the market, which has temporarily lost confidence in the stock. But the trading prospects are superb and at current levels the shares look cheap.

Steetley is taking 1992 and the opening up of European markets very seriously. Of the 10 acquisitions it made last year, eight were in continental Europe. And the thrust this year has been in the same direction.

As a result, Steetley has considerably strengthened its French aggregates business, making it a worthwhile force in the local market. Attention is now focusing on Spain. This fast-growing market for construction materials has been given extra impetus by the country's membership of the EEC. Infrastructure projects are thriving on the back of the forthcoming Barcelona Olympics and the Seville World Fair.

Last year, continental Europe accounted for 12 per cent of profits. This year the percentage should be nearer 20. And this is against a background of strong growth in Britain and a steady performance from the United States.

Steetley prefers modestly-sized acquisitions which complement its existing operations. This strategy provides the group with opportunities to develop a cost-efficient business.

However, acquisitions of this type need to be paid for in cash, hence yesterday's £68 million rights issue.

The issue - Steetley's first since 1975 - will have a diluting effect on earnings per share this year of about 3 per cent.

On brokers' 1988 pre-tax profit forecasts of £70 million this knocks about a penny off earnings per share estimates of 35p.

By next year much of the money is likely to have been spent and Steetley has a policy of only buying assets which pay their way in the first year.

The shares fell 18p to 325p as the market registered its surprise that Steetley felt it necessary to ask for additional capital.

## Unit trust investors will be free to use forward prices

By Vivien Goldsmith, Family Money Editor

Unit trust investors are to have the right to buy and sell at prices that are fixed after the deal is made.

At present, unit trust prices are usually set daily, with deals done at the previous set price. Forward pricing, with deals done at the next price to be set, was used by fund managers during October's market crash to prevent holders from selling at higher levels.

From tomorrow, unit trust groups will normally be free to base dealing on either a forward or an historic pricing basis except when an investor exercises his right to deal on forward prices.

If the price of the underlying securities moves by more than 2 per cent, the unit trust must move to forward pricing. And unit trust managers do not have to accept historic price deals of £15,000 or over.

Mr Jeremy Orme, a director of the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) which is bringing in the new rules, said yesterday: "There is an inherent conflict between certainty and fairness."

He believes the best way for investors to have a fair deal from a trust and to minimize opportunities for investment

managers to take unfair advantage in their dealings with the units is to use forward pricing.

Historic pricing gives the trust managers the opportunity to manipulate the "box" - a supply of units which they hold to match buyers and sellers rather than having to cancel and create units every time an investor deals.

The SIB does not think it can force groups to have prices that change during the day like shares, "but we would not stand in the way of anyone who wanted to," said Mr Orme.

Clayform Properties, the development and retail group, has sent Stead & Simpson shareholders the document setting out its increased and final £108.1 million offer, which has been rejected by the shoe shop chain and motor dealer.

Clayform also said it now owned 35.6 per cent of the all-important voting shares in its target. After purchases in the market and the acquisition on Monday of a near 4 per cent stake held by the Keep Trust, the motor distributor.

The initial Clayform bid was triggered by the purchase of a 29.99 per cent holding in Stead & Simpson from Sir Ron Brierley, the New Zealand entrepreneur.

Mr David Hyman, chairman of Clayform, again attacked Stead & Simpson's trading record in his letter to shareholders and its forecast 20 per cent pretax profits jump to £10.7 million for the year to next March.

This depended on the sale of properties generating more than £3 million profits, he said. Disregarding this sale of the "family silver," the footwear retailing side would hardly make a profit, he claimed, even assuming no unusual weather conditions.

The shares have been conditionally placed. Shareholders will vote on the issue at a general meeting on July 22. The vendor was an Australian consortium in which News International has a third stake.

Mills & Allen agrees to sell poster panels

By Our City Staff

Mills & Allen, Britain's largest outdoor poster company, which is owned by MAI, the financial, media and information services group, has agreed with the Department of Trade and Industry to sell a number of its poster display panels.

The company will comply by November with the Monopolies and Mergers Commission ruling made last November that it dispose of 2,000 panels.

The ruling came after its merger, in January 1987, with its biggest poster rival, London and Continental Advertising Holdings.

The merger had initially been cleared the previous month on the understanding that certain disposals took place. When these did not materialize last summer the MMC inquiry was launched.

## Clayform 'has 35% of votes at Stead'

By Our City Staff

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# Lloyd's chairman criticized over call for deficit clauses

By Joe Joseph

Mr Murray Lawrence, the chairman of Lloyd's, came under fresh criticism at the London insurance market's annual meeting yesterday over a proposal by a Lloyd's working party that some names believe masks a conflict of interest. They say it ignores a key recommendation by the Neill report on mandatory deficit clauses.

Under such clauses a name's losses would be set against his profits before he paid commission to his agent.

The government-appointed committee headed by Sir Patrick Neill QC advocated mandatory deficit clauses for managing agents.

But a consultative document, produced by an internal working group chaired by Mr Edward Walker-Arnott, has left the option of introducing a deficit clause up to the managing agent. It believes mandatory clauses could raise charges to names and could encourage managing agents to try to fudge results.

The Lloyd's annual meeting's normally unruffled calm was cracked by Mr Tom Benyon, the former MP and recent chairman of the Association of Lloyd's Members, who protested to Mr Lawrence against both the working party's proposal, and the fact that the working party included five Lloyd's agents.

Mr Benyon said these

agents had a vested interest in jettisoning the idea of mandatory deficit clauses. Seeking their opinion on the issue was, he said, "like asking turkeys for their views on Christmas."

Mr Lawrence replied that the Lloyd's council would only decide on the matter after considering the response of members, who are being consulted on the proposals. He pointed out that the agents were outnumbered by outsiders on the Walker-Arnott committee, and that since such working parties required people with market expertise, some conflicts of interest were, perhaps, inevitable.

Mr Benyon said after the meeting: "I'm not satisfied and I'm not alone on this. There are a lot of names who feel like this. Conflicts of interest have been at the root of many of the problems that Lloyd's has had before."

"Lloyd's has to be seen to be squeaky clean. If you have a committee made up of external names and it all gets too complicated, you can always call in senior partners from big accountancy firms."

A rejection of the idea of deficit clauses will be viewed with dismay by many names, who regarded the deficit clause as one of Neill's most important recommendations. The rejection could also create difficulties for Lloyd's with the Government.



Under fire: Murray Lawrence (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

## Gold price tumbles by \$9.50

By Colin Campbell

The London gold price yesterday tumbled \$9.50 to \$433.75 an ounce after New York selling — back to levels last seen in February and March.

The bullion price was unsettled by the dollar's strength and diminished inflation fears which had originally stemmed from analysts' assessments of the impact of the US drought on commodity prices.

The setback knocked silver and the free-market platinum price.

The spot silver price was 14.50p weaker at 389.25 and the free-market platinum price eased \$4.40 to \$325.10. In charting terms, a fall below \$435 gives some cause for concern.

## Steetley raising £68.2m to maintain expansion

By Alexandra Jackson

Steetley, the building products group, is raising £68.2 million through a one-for-five rights issue at 280p a share. The money will be used to reduce borrowings, enabling the group to continue its policy of expanding in this country and overseas.

Steetley has not issued a profit or dividend forecast for 1988, but Mr David Donne, the chairman, said: "The current year has started well and we expect 1988 will be another successful year."

Mr Richard Miles, group managing director, pointed to increases in volumes for aggregates, concrete, bricks and tiles, comfortably in excess of 10 per cent so far this year. Steetley had a net debt to equity ratio of 17 per cent at



Miles: seeking acquisitions

the end of 1987. In that year, capital expenditure was £84 million, about half of which was related to acquisitions.

Steetley has already spent £44 million on acquisitions in the first half of the year in France and Spain, has committed capital expenditure of £55 million, and has a budget for a further £18 million. After the issue, net debt will fall from just over £80 million to about £20 million.

Mr Miles said the board felt it was important not to restrict Steetley's development. "We intend to continue to make small to medium-sized acquisitions, most of which will be for cash. Although we have clearly identified a handful of potential purchases, nothing is at a very advanced stage."

The group is considering several opportunities in France and Spain, as well as possible purchases in the US. *Tempos, page 26*

## Floyd buys Darien in £7.4m deal

By Carol Ferguson

In a £7.4 million agreed deal, Floyd Energy, the diversified oil group, is acquiring New Darien Oil Trust, the specialist trust managed by Hodgson Martin, the Edinburgh fund managers. The deal amounts to a back door rights issue for Floyd which intends to liquidate New Darien's portfolio of mainly US quoted oil stocks.

New Darien shareholders are being offered new Floyd shares, currently quoted at 29p each, to the value of approximately 74.1p per new Darien share, compared with an estimated formula asset value of 66.4p. There is a cash alternative of 66.4p.

Irrevocable acceptances of the offer have been received from New Darien's biggest shareholders. British Empire Securities and Bryson Oil, which hold 48.8 per cent of New Darien between them. Bryson, which has 21.5 million New Darien shares, (21.5 per cent), will be taking Floyd shares, giving it 6.7 per cent of Floyd.

## US disposal by Hanson

Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, has netted another \$7.5 million (£4.41 million) from last year's \$1.7 billion acquisition of Kiddle, the diversified US group.

South Texas Equipment, a distributor of Kiddle's Grove Crane subsidiary, has been sold to TJ&R Holdings, another Grove distributor. Hanson has realized \$96 million from sales of the Kiddle businesses so far.

## Ladbroke's flats plan

Ladbroke Group, the hotels, property and betting shops company, is going ahead with a £40 million residential and retail development near Queensway, west London.

The 165,000 sq ft development will comprise about 140 flats, costing between £150,000 and £300,000, a health club, offices and shops.

## Scotch buyout

Burn Stewart, the Scotch whisky group, has been acquired through a management buyout deal backed by Murray Johnstone, the Glasgow fund management group, and Charterhouse Development Capital. The price has not been disclosed.

## Barker extra

Charles Barker, the advertising agency group, is paying up to \$7.5 million (£4.39 million) for an American executive search business, Smyth Dawson Associates. The initial payment is \$1.6 million with the rest dependent on future profits.

## COMMENT GEC must polish up its earnings prospects

Investors who over the past five years have faithfully stuck with their GEC shares must be wondering if their rewards are going to come this side of Heaven. Of the many achievements of which Britain's electronic giant can be justly proud, its share price performance is not one.

At 157p yesterday the shares were only 13p above a five-year low, and still almost 100p away from the five-year high of 250p which they reached last July.

The winds of change may, however, be starting to blow through GEC if Lord Weinstock's indications on dividend policy and structural reorganization, now being planned and which he outlined to City analysts yesterday, are any guide. However, GEC will have to provide some positive proof of its good intentions to ease the concern that the order book at March 31 — the foundation for future profits and dividends — at £5.91 billion was lower than the £6.05 billion disclosed a year earlier.

The criticism levelled at GEC is not so much that it seems to be slow to invest its huge cash pile, but that its earnings prospects are hindered by its continued

hugging of such large amounts. Investment of a larger parcel of its funds into high-quality and fast-growing profit centres, which in turn could give a fillip to its otherwise dull earnings record, would do much to convince the sceptics. For the moment they take the view that, whatever the attractions of a 5.9 per cent yield, GEC shares are a sell.

Even though group profits are likely to grow to at least the £750 million mark this year and look set to top £800 million in 1990, the projected growth in net earnings a share at 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively are still below the forecast growth of the market.

The indication that from now GEC will adopt a more generous dividend policy could keep shareholders whose patience has been sorely tested for a while yet.

But looking ahead, the more fundamental wind of change could come from the greater autonomy, which the planned restructuring of power generation activities implies, that GEC will be granting to its divisional heads rather than hogging all the management direction at the centre.

## Beware the one-stop code

Mr Thatcher, will have made few friends in Europe by dragging her heels on the thorny question of a single European watchdog for large-scale cross-border mergers. Even the French, who until last week shared reservations with Britain, have agreed to work towards the framing of a common Community-wide policy.

But the Prime Minister was right to make it clear that Britain is reluctant to concede the principle of primacy of its own national merger framework at least until it can see the fine print of a proposed agreement. For our best interests may at least not coincide with those of our European neighbours and at worst actually conflict with them.

We certainly have much more to lose if a severely restrictive policy were to emerge from the European Commission's consultations. British companies have been far more successful than those elsewhere in Europe in seizing attractive and profitable merger opportunities overseas, especially in the US. A very significant proportion of the profits of our quoted companies now arises either from exports or the operations of their foreign subsidiaries. Indeed, the scale of our corporate raiding in the US last year threatened to become a facet of the presidential election campaign when protectionist economic measures were threatened on all sides.

The income from British-owned assets abroad is a significant and stable contribution to national income. Britain has net external assets of comfortably more than £100 billion, second only to Japan, in spite of some disinvestment overseas in the wake of the October stock market crash. Private-sector assets abroad are about £750 billion, against liabilities of more than £600 billion. During last year, interest, profits and

dividends on overseas investments brought in a net £5.6 billion and acted as a counterweight to the visible trade deficit of nearly £10 billion. In the first quarter of this year, net earnings on interest, profits and dividends from overseas were £1.4 billion.

Those assets will still be delivering benefits long after more transitory investments such as North Sea oil are a mere memory. The need to maintain an open door to two-way traffic was a factor in the government decision to stick to its last and leave the fate of Rowntree to the owners of the company.

There are difficulties with a one-stop Euro-policy. Although it is no more bureaucratic than our own Office of Fair Trading, under the Sutherland proposals there is obvious room for dispute over which mergers are for national consideration and which for Euro, since the one-stop principle is that you do not have to go through both. Those who think mergers should be judged by wider tests would be particularly suspicious of Euroscheme. The French were not keen on the one-stop idea since they like constructing monopolistic groupings.

Britain's economy has thrived in the past decade on a more liberal approach to competition than is likely to be favoured by many of our Common Market partners. Free marketeers are probably right to say we should beware those who praise competition yet run import controls by bureaucracy (French imports of Japanese videos) or import controls by force (British exports of lamb to France) or whose answer to vast overproduction of highly-priced butter is to slap an extra tax on margarine.

Britain should, therefore, be wary of an agreement in principle to a single merger code.

## Way opened for more discount houses

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The number of discount houses is expected almost to double after the Bank of England yesterday published long-awaited market guidelines.

The entry of new players will intensify the competition faced by the eight existing discount houses, which claim that profits from dealing in short-term money market instruments are already minimal.

The guidelines require applicants to have at least a year's experience of dealing in the short-term money market. Houses which already satisfy this condition and are virtually certain to apply include SG Warburg, Morgan Gren-

fell, Phillips & Drew and Midland Montagu.

County NatWest has a shorter record in the market, and may not apply this year. Barclays de Zoete Wedd and James Capel have shown an interest but their policy is uncertain at this stage. No American or Japanese institution is believed to be interested at present.

Applications can be made from the beginning of October and new discount house licences will be issued in November at the earliest. In contrast with the expansion of the gilt primary market in 1986, the Bank of England is not putting a time limit on applications for the discount

market. The Bank has also said it is not putting a limit on the number of entrants.

New entrants will have the choice of capitalizing separate discount house operations or of combining these operations with their existing gilt-edged market-making businesses. If they choose the combined route, they will have to earmark a certain amount of capital specifically for discount market activities.

The Bank of England believes most new entrants will choose to have separately capitalized discount houses, partly because these will be given banking licences while combined gilt and discount businesses will not.

Mr Geoffrey Gray, money market analyst at Phillips & Drew, said that for non-banks the option of a banking licence was a strong incentive.

The discount market, through which the Bank of England supplies liquidity to the banking sector, has only eight members with about £350 million in capital dedicated to short-term money market dealing.

They enjoy a special dealing relationship with the Bank which non-discount houses do not have. In return they are obliged to make markets in short-term money market instruments. New members could add a further £50 million in dedicated capital.

## Colonial types at Hoare

If you can beat 'em, join 'em. Two dozen past and present employees of Hoare Govett have, I hear, stumped up between £5,000 and £15,000 each to invest in a new wine bar being opened on Monday in the central square of the Broadgate development which conveniently houses Hoare Govett. To be called Broadgate Colony, it will be jointly owned and managed by London Wine Bars, which already runs a small City chain all bearing the name "Colony," with the brokers holding a controlling 51 per cent. Among those investing are corporate finance director Laurie Conner, Michael Noakes from its convertibles desk, Shaun Allison, a former partner and Tony Lowrie, head of Hoare Govett International Securities. Also investing are former managing director Richard West, and Peter Jenks, the now-retired finance director. The premises, being officially opened by Richard Branson and Per Linstrand, will be open for breakfasts from 7am and lunch. And as well as the wine bar there will be a formal restaurant area where meals will cost an estimated £17.50 a head, excluding wine.

## Walk to work

As if those who spend hours at a desk every day were not on a treadmill already, Nathan Edelson, an American, has invented the Flexible Desk, which sells for £3,500 and is

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY Porsche pulling power

City slickers, more than most, ought to know that nothing in life is for free. Egon, the estate agent, offered a free Porsche 924, worth £23,000, with each house bought for £370,000 at Blyth's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse. The houses had been available since the October crash, but with the Porsche thrown in,

five sold in a week. One chap bought two. But before the crash Egon had sold other houses in the development at £350,000 so the Porsches were not exactly a free gift, and now Porsche has admitted that the 924, cheapest car in their range, is so unfashionable that production will be discontinued in August.

fitted with a treadmill so users can "walk" at speeds of up to one mile an hour while typing, writing, or using the telephone. Edelson says they can "walk" up to five miles a day, burning off 1,500 calories, without interfering with normal work. He has been using one of these desks himself for five years and claims they

reduce fatigue and stress. He argues that many of the aches and pains that afflict people who sit in front of screens for long periods are due to "postural fixity" — a problem caused, he says, not by how one sits but how long one sits.

## Making Hay

Fresh from trying to put Hong Kong back on the right track, Ian Hay Davison pointed out at an inn on the Park luncheon on futures that the Hong Kong stock market had moved up sharply in early June. That was, he said, almost immediately after he published his massive study — *Report of the Securities Review Committee* — on the disaster that brought down the local securities industry after Black Monday. Not wishing to take all the praise for this, he also noted that the Hong Kong racing season ends in May, which always pushes the stock market up as the gambling Chinese look for other "horses" to back.

## Boesky rides in

Ivan Boesky, the disgraced arbitrageur who "fingered" five Wall Street firms and 14 individuals for trading violations while he was co-operating with the authorities, is now paying the price. He has, I hear, just been transferred from Lompoc, the Californian minimum security prison — known as the holiday camp jail — to the Metropolitan Correctional Centre in his native Manhattan so that he is available to give evidence against the aforementioned defendants. The trials are expected to take up a large chunk of Boesky's three-year sentence and all the while he will have to forgo the leisurely lifestyle of Lompoc. His job there had been a nine-hour a day — paid 44 cents an hour — in the prison cattle ranch. He slept on a top bunk in a room with 40 or so others but in his spare time he was able to play tennis on the prison courts, always in immaculate whites. And the rest of the time? He apparently spent an awful lot of time talking on the telephone to his family and lawyers. And occasionally, perhaps, his broker?

● The Germans have thought up something new in the hotel line. Hay Hotels, based in Lower Saxony, offers just that. It has a chain of 300 farms and guests can opt to spend the night in a hay loft or shed for the trifling sum of DM11 (£3.50). That includes breakfast, of course. But guests putting their shoes outside for the night are likely to find them well chewed by morning!

Carol Leonard

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## Lloyds Bank Base Rate.

Lloyds Bank Plc has increased its Base Rate from 9.0 per cent to 9.5 per cent p.a. with effect from Wednesday 29 June 1988.

All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate of interest linked to Lloyds Bank Base Rate will be varied accordingly.

The change in Base Rate will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branch of The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.

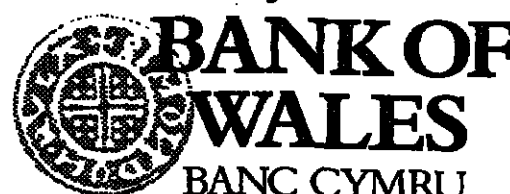


THE THOROUGHbred BANK.

Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

## BANK OF WALES BASE RATE

Bank of Wales announces that its Base Rate has been increased from 9% to 9.5% with effect from 28th June 1988.



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## Base Rate

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2	Burford (S&W) (a)	Food	
3	TNT	Industrial S-Z	
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6	Spring Ram	Industrial S-Z	
7	Johnston	Industrial S-Z	
8	Home Counties	Newspapers, Pub	
9	Lee & Mero	Property	
10	Hall (M)	Industrial S-Z	
11	Lee Scott Bk	Bank, Discount	
12	Cry Elect	Electricals	
13	Yorklyde	Electricals	
14	Whitcomb	Industrial S-Z	
15	Dee (a)	Food	
16	Meritas	Oil, Gas	
17	Environed Units	Industrial S-Z	
18	Lamont	Textiles	
19	Boston Clerk	Industrial S-Z	
20	Rockitt Colman (a)	Industrial S-Z	
21	Fletcher King	Property	
22	Six Hundred	Industrial S-Z	
23	Cherfield	Property	
24	BCC (a)	Electricals	
25	Rank Org (a)	Industrial S-Z	
26	British Car (a)	Oil, Gas	
27	Pick Lovell	Food	
28	Baker Harris	Property	
29	Hickling Portecost	Textiles	
30	Hilldown (a)	Food	
31	Cook (Wm)	Industrial S-Z	
32	De Morgan	Property	
33	Fobel	Industrial S-Z	
34	Radium Metal	Industrial S-Z	
35	Stitchley	Industrial S-Z	
36	Hambro Countrywide	Property	
37	Meyer Ltd	Building, Roads	
38	Barr & W.A. A	Electricals	
39	NMC Group	Industrial S-Z	
40	Harlow Car	Electricals	
41	Bent Walker	Leisure	
42	New International	Newspapers, Pub	
43	Deviars	Electricals	
44	Young (H)	Industrial S-Z	
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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

UNDATED						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

INDEX-LINKED						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

ELECTRICALS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

CINEMAS, TV						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

DRAPERY, STORES						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

S-Z						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

OILS, GAS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

TEXTILES						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

TOBACCO						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

SHOES, LEATHER						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

SHIPPING						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

MINING						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

LEISURE						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

INSURANCE						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

E-K						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

L-R						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

FINANCE, LAND						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

BREWERIES						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

BUILDING, ROADS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

FOODS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
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L-R						
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
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CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
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INDUSTRIALS A-D						
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LEISURE						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

INSURANCE						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

E-K						
1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Quiet trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 20. Dealings end tomorrow. \$Contango day July 4. Settlement day July 11.  
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 29).

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
		</				







**T**he situation gives a number of particularly interesting insights into the functioning. This is by the Government's problem.

The warping competition is very strong. The industry's a complex economic, social, technological factor overmanaging, and tradition and workforce resistance to practices.

Some of the whole of the story are beginning to be inevitable changes is being technologies.

Consequently beginning to be. For many years realization has been the industry is in development engineering.

Emergence techniques is to the very traditional accurately shown and graduation new high flexibility.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A  
C

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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# THE TIMES

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

June 30 1988

The development of new materials and techniques is starting to challenge the very basis of engineering, says Dr R Ziarati

**T**he international position of the British engineering industry has been declining for a number of years, particularly in the field of manufacturing. This is now recognized by the Government as a major problem.

The warning sign is our lack of competitiveness in the face of a very strong overseas challenge. The industry's decline is rooted in a complex combination of economic, social, political and technological factors resulting in overmanning, under-resourcing and traditional attitudes of the workforce and management with a reluctance to shed traditional practices.

Some of the attitudes across the whole of the spectrum of engineering are beginning to change as the inevitable shake-out of old practices is being replaced by modern technologies and techniques.

Consequently the industry is beginning to look leaner and fitter. For many engineers the perspective has been sharpened by the realization that the engineering industry is in the process of rapid devolution with the continuing development of computer-aided engineering techniques.

Emergence of new materials and techniques is offering a challenge to the very basis of industry's traditional attitudes. Industry is acutely short of good technician and graduate engineers with the new high technology skills and flexibility of approach. Consider-

ing the current pace of change, the problem of skill shortages in hi-tech sectors in the UK will be accentuated in future years.

The engineering industry requires engineers at two levels of expertise: technician and technologist. One concerning the design and manufacture of engineering artefacts using hi-tech machines and units, and the other responsible for design of manufacturing systems and application of new manufacturing processes and techniques including quality assurance and servicing aspects.

The academic curriculum as far as the technologist (corporated engineer) is concerned, should primarily involve the knowledge and application of engineering principles with thorough knowledge of technology as a whole.

The technician (incorporated engineer) on the other hand requires the use and application of the existing technology with some understanding of the basic engineering principles.

However, with the market forces and recent changes in the direction of the government manpower policies, most companies are no longer interested in providing training and/or maintaining an acceptable level of research and development activities. Both of these are of little short term significance when most companies are faced with retaining their share of the market.

In such a climate, academic institutions can take up the initiative and offer their resources to

## Perspectives sharpen as traditional practice bows to new technology



particularly designed for the unemployed. These pilot courses are innovative and will be offered in September. It is hoped that similar programmes will be run throughout the country shortly.

To support these courses as well as making the existing courses more relevant, Southampton Institute of Higher Education has set up a manufacturing centre.

The local government, Department of Trade and Industry and a number of companies including Cincinnati Milacron, Renishaw (MAE), Renishaw (Metrology), LK Tools, Rediffusion, Denford, Martonair, Johansson, DeVlieg and IBM have enabled the Institute to install the most up-to-date manufacturing equipment in the world.

This investment, totalling £2 million, incorporates four tiers of computer aided design and manufacturing, two independent manufacturing cells, a variety of robots, all under computer control which, combined with metrology and quality assurance facilities will embrace the whole field of computer integrated manufacture.

This equipment is also being used to build the first "factory of the future" in a UK educational establishment. The project in Southampton is part of a national project (UK TecneT) and European project (EuroTecneT).

The first phase of the factory has been finished and the second phase is near completion.

The author is head of the Department of Engineering and Naval Architecture at the Southampton Institute of Higher Education.

support industry in the task of updating through collaborative training programmes, short courses, research and consultancy.

It is essential for local colleges to identify the precise nature of each company's requirements and offer their services in a useful manner.

It has to be understood that it is to everyone's advantage if the two worlds of education and industry can be brought together.

When talking to most principals or heads of departments and staff in academia about industrial liaison, without exception they all claim to have a good working relationship with their counterparts in industry and commerce.

In most cases there are a great deal of letters and memoranda exchanged with the local companies and very little institutional personal involvement or commitment.

What is significant is how employers and other organizations are involved with

the design, formulation, development, implementation and review of the college portfolio of courses.

What role do these organizations play in areas of resource provision, resource planning and management, and staff development? How effective is the local industry-college relationship? How is it managed, assessed and evaluated?

The engineering and commercial companies spend substantial sums to promote their products through advertisements, conferences and in-house exhibitions. The academic institutions can take advantage of these requirements and provide showrooms and laboratories for the products of those companies and use the equipment in their teaching.

Students are required to carry out a series of assignments and at least a major project as part of their studies. These projects could be based on the design, development and management requirements of the companies involved with a college.

Through national and European initiatives further financial and technical support can be sought to expand the joint collaborative projects between a company and a college.

Equipment donations by industry through these activities usually reduce the burden of expensive and often excessive maintenance and service charges. This way students and trainees are given the opportunity to deal with real technical problems of interest to industry.

Opportunity is created that allows engineers from industry to work with academic staff and other collaborations become more feasible, like staff exchange, joint development of short courses, research and consultancy projects.

A concerted effort needs to be made to ensure hi-tech capital equipment and resources are available in teaching and training of students and for up-dating of employees in local and national companies. The only feasible

method to achieve such objectives is by working with industry.

The Southampton Institute of Higher Education has been very active in setting up a relevant and up-to-date manufacturing centre.

Although the Institute has a range of professional courses at both degree standards, it has realized that the industry is currently facing severe shortages of good hi-tech manufacturing technicians.

To this end, the department of engineering and naval architecture at Southampton Institute with support from industry and the Government, has formulated the first Higher National Diploma (HND) course in computer integrated manufacturing with options in manufacturing, mechatronics and software.

The Manpower Services Commission is financing a Higher National Certificate (HNC) version of the course which has been

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With at least 5 years' experience selling high value computer solutions to large organisations, you'll know that your success hasn't just happened. It's the result of ambition, skill and determination.

Is it time to look for a new challenge? A challenge with the promise of greater success, and a higher level of achievement and reward? Look around you, look for a company that continues to play a leading role in the computer business. A company whose products are of the highest standard.

Look at IBM.

Due to the success of our products we are expanding our sales force and have opportunities throughout the UK.

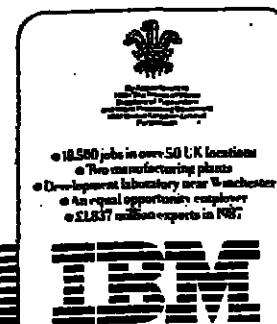
Opportunities that provide a new exciting challenge for those who are looking to go still further in the competitive world of large systems sales. A challenge that offers the ultimate test of your ability, and the rewards to match.

Do you think you're ready for IBM?

If you are, we're ready to tell you about the exceptional careers and rewards that await you.

Please contact Jane Miller for an application form, or write enclosing a full C.V., to her at: Central Recruitment Office, IBM United Kingdom Limited, PO Box 32, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1EJ. Telephone: (0256) 56144.

"I think, therefore IBM."



### RETAIL SALES MANAGERS

c. £18K & BONUS

Do you have a good understanding of the sale of capital household goods through large showroom outlets? Are you looking for the opportunity to use your experience and talent in sales management? Kingdom of Leather, a specialist continental based furniture retailer, is expanding rapidly and wishes to appoint Sales Managers for their new superstores in London and Essex. If you are over 28 with commercial flair and have broadly based experience in the above field, please write with full CV to: D. SCOTT

KINGDOM OF LEATHER

UNIT 3, GALLIONS ROAD, CHARLTON SE7 7SA

### RECRUITMENT ASSISTANT

£11,000

A major international service organisation based in Central London requires a bright, alert graduate or N level person with proven work experience to assist in their graduate recruitment programme. With specific responsibility for the administration of interview days you should be a good organiser able to communicate at all levels. The position will appeal to those who like people and pressure. Age 23-27. Keyboard skills useful. Excellent benefits and working conditions including paid overtime.

01-457 6514

MacBlain  
NASH  
& Associates

Recruitment Consultants, Carrington House, 130 Regent Street, London W1R 5FE

### ECT CELLULAR PLC

BAND 111 AND P.M.R. SALES EXECUTIVE  
CIRCA £25K

ECT Cellular PLC is on the march. We intend to follow a record-breaking 1987, with an even more successful 1988. We are expanding into new fields and building on our success in existing areas. We actively seek people with previous experience to share in our success.

#### SALES EXECUTIVES

required to operate from our new North London headquarters. Working from quality leads provided and self generated, successful applicants will primarily contact customers in London, S.E. England and the Home Counties.

A proven sales record in communication or capital equipment is essential. A company car will be provided. If you believe you have the proven ability to fulfil a sales executive position with ECT, please apply with full C.V., which should include current salary to: Valerie Taylor, Personnel Manager, ECT Cellular PLC, ECT House, 1230 High Road, Wembley, London HA9 6LN

Tel: 01 895 8820

### TWO GRADUATES

Required for a firm of Management Consultants in Harrow, Middlesex. Applicants must have 2 years work experience and be able to drive. The work involves liaison between clients and the Manpower commission, report writing and follow up.

£10,000 + Bonus

Charlotte Osborne  
Accountancy Task Force Ltd  
(Age)  
01-628 79311

### EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT

For position on overseas projects in Middle East/Thailand/China. Able to speak Spanish, Portuguese or French. Local knowledge of these countries would be an advantage.

Salary Neg

Apply in writing  
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LONDON WC1A 1BA

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Ladies retail co. Well spoken with initiative. Understanding of computer operation useful. LV's, 4 weeks holiday, staff discount.

01 485 1840



01-481 4481

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

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SALES ADVISOR**£13,500 Basic + Commission + 2 Litre Car + Expenses + BUPA and Additional Benefits Package**

International manufacturer with a distribution network throughout Europe which has helped establish them as market leaders. A massively funded research and development programme ensures that their lead will be maintained.

Product training and company induction has a world wide reputation as being the best in the business and will include a residential course in Switzerland.

You will be an integral part of their development/expansion timetable which is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Peter Eades (061) 834 1799

PRODUCT SALES  
EXECUTIVE - Circa  
£15,000

A stimulating role in a buoyant market. Generous base salary together with commission earnings + quality car, car phone and valuable benefits.

1. London Area

2. Midlands Area

Part of a substantial group, this successful employer has clearly identified a lucrative and expanding market for its range of decorative products. Your role will bring you into contact with a wide customer base, keen to exploit the clear benefits that your product range affords.

In view of recent rapid expansion, prospects can only be described as excellent, both within the company and the group as a whole. Significant earnings will result from a thorough training plan.

Telephone now: London Area (06286) 67095,  
Midlands Area (021) 454 8919

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Benn**

**BPP**  
LTD

CORPORATE SOLUTIONS  
CONSULTANT**£16,200 - £18,500 Basic + Commission to give £42,000 + Volvo 740 GLE + Generous Benefits**

An exciting opportunity to develop existing business with Blue Chip organisations for a major multi-national who are at the forefront of the information technology revolution.

Comprehensive and on-going training will be given so although computer or high technology sales experience is desirable, this is not essential. Your professionalism and ability to negotiate at the highest level will secure your success.

A substantial guaranteed salary will be available for the first six months which will lead towards expected earnings of £42,000. A fully expensed quality car, free BUPA and company pension scheme are also given.

Chris Hassall (0604) 37181

SOUTH WEST (0272) 273333 Mike Hayes CENTRAL (0602) 475640 Andrew Elcock

OFFICES IN: Birmingham, Bristol, Crawley, Manchester, Northampton, Nottingham, Slough, Strindon, Watford.

## SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS



**When  
you  
think  
you've  
found a  
solution...  
think of  
something  
better**

There's nothing like a good idea. And that is often all that we have to start the ball rolling in the development of future technologies. Finding solutions entails the combination of theory and experimentation, putting initial thoughts onto paper, adapting them, putting them into practice and producing results. The next step may be to the drawing board, but it's certainly not a step backwards.

The Atomic Weapons Establishment at Aldermaston in the heart of the Berkshire countryside has an international reputation for its achievements, and is renowned for its pioneering activity in the fields of nuclear science and technology — a name that has been made by the people who work with us.

We have many vacancies in the following disciplines for engineers and scientists:

- o Mechanical Engineers
- o Chemical Engineers
- o Electrical/Electronic Engineers
- o Mathematicians/Physicists
- o Metallurgists
- o Safety Specialists
- o Materials Scientists
- o Computer Scientists

Working in the Atomic Weapons Establishment, you would be part of either the Defence Engineering Service (DES) or the Defence Science Group (DSG) and would be based at one of three sites: Aldermaston or Burghfield in Berkshire, or Foulness on the Essex coast where we have a small number of vacancies.

If you have the technique, we have the technology — so when you come to work at AWE, your career can only start looking up.

Starting salaries are up to £17,000. Salaries will be reviewed with effect from 1 August 1988. We expect you to have a degree, or HND/HNC and relevant experience. In addition to full-time appointments opportunities also exist for part-time employment and fixed period appointments.

Career prospects are excellent within AWE, and the DES and DSG generally. As well as a comprehensive benefits package, you will be able to enjoy superb leisure facilities, including a theatre/cinema, extensive sports grounds and a subsidised restaurant. Hostel accommodation and housing, or relocation assistance of up to £3000 may be available.

For further details please write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours) for an application form, to be returned by 29 July 1988.

For Engineer vacancies please quote ref: T(11)85/25  
For Scientist vacancies please quote ref: S(7)29/DAWE/25

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

**DSG DES**

Access to limitless technologies

**AWE**  
ALDERMASTON

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT  
PUBLIC HOSPITALS SERVICEJUNIOR, SENIOR AND PRINCIPAL HOUSE OFFICERS  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS WITH RIGHT OF PRIVATE PRACTICE

Immediate vacancies exist in several provincial city and small country hospitals throughout the State. These positions offer invaluable experience for Medical Officers seeking a challenge and the opportunity to enjoy a lifestyle quite different from that encountered in the United Kingdom.

Queensland enjoys a warm temperate climate with mild winters and sunny summer months, which makes for an easy relaxed pace of life with plenty to see and do.

Reciprocal registration arrangements exist for graduates with a primary degree in Medicine from Universities in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Assistance may be given with travelling expenses.

Further particulars and application forms are available from: The Agent-General's Office, Queensland House, 392/3 The Strand, LONDON WC2R 0LZ. Telephone: (1) 836 3224.

Applications close Monday, 25 July, 1988.

A Senior Officer of the Queensland Department of Health will be visiting London to interview suitable applicants in the first two weeks of August.

QUEENSLAND  
A STRONGER STATE  
A BETTER LIFE

The Span Group provides an extensive range of services relating to human resources, advertising and design.

We are now the most rapidly developing, privately owned recruitment organisation in the technical arena, with annual turnover in excess of £10 million.

Our success is largely due to our philosophy of ensuring that our people are rewarded in direct proportion to their productivity.

The Group represents the epitome of a meritocracy. We have individuals who have progressed from junior sales support roles to top sales consultants, earning in excess of £60,000 p.a. in under three years.

SALES CONSULTANTS  
O.T.E £30,000+

We are interested in talking to capable and ambitious sales people, who are keen to progress within a goal-oriented environment.

Consideration will be given to applicants from any background in sales or sales support.

The salary package is very attractive, with no upper limit for those determined to succeed.

SALES SUPPORT  
SALARY FROM £8,500

No technical knowledge is required for this role. We are looking for hard working, ambitious young people with a desire to develop their careers within a fast moving and friendly organisation.

If you would like to discuss either of these vacancies please telephone Charles Holliday on 01-734 7394 during office hours, or 01-731 4554 evenings and weekends.

**SPAN**  
GROUP

43-44 Great Windmill Street,  
London W1V 7PA.

**BMB**  
BIRMINGHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

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ENVIRONMENTAL  
SERVICES**£28,788 - £31,680  
plus lump sum car allowance**

This is an excellent opportunity for a dynamic manager with new ideas to lead the Department of Environmental Services at a crucial stage in its development.

The Department is currently being restructured to provide key client roles in meeting the challenge of the Local Government Act 1988.

The person we are looking for will:

- provide energetic leadership and direction to the Department;
- establish strategic priorities, and targets, and the means of achieving them;
- have a successful track record at a senior level in a large organisation;
- have total commitment to the customer.

Application forms, to be returned by 29th July 1988, and further details, are available from the Personnel Officer, Personnel Services, Town Hall, Bolton, BL1 1RU (Tel: Bolton 391632 direct line - 24 hour answering service).

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

**£30,000 + WITH NM SCHRODER**  
(within 2 years your income should exceed £30,000)

## A UNIQUE INVITATION

To examine career opportunities that exist in the Financial Services industry with NM SCHRODER FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT at our North London Branch

You are cordially invited to a

## RECRUITMENT FORUM

On Wednesday July 6th at 6.30 p.m. for 7.00 p.m. (light refreshment will be provided)

The venue will be at our North London Branch, 288c Southgate Office Village, Chase Road, Southgate, London N14 6HF

If you wish to receive more career details or are unable to attend but wish to arrange a personal meeting please contact Alan Moss

01-822 8585

**Schroders**

## GENERAL MANAGER

Data Measurement Corporation requires a General Manager for their UK Division located in Northfleet, Kent.

Data Measurement Corporation is a world leader in measurement and control systems for the process industries and has an enviable record of growth which is budgeted to continue.

Candidates must have a good degree in an engineering discipline and several years' experience in the control and management of a modern technological company.

It will be a distinct advantage to have a sound knowledge of the process industries, metal, plastic, rubber and paper.

An attractive remuneration package is envisaged for this challenging and demanding position.

Applications, IN WRITING ONLY, with full cv, marked "Confidential" to:

L. J. Powell

**DMC BOYLE LTD**  
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STRATEGIC  
PLANNING

**CENTRAL LONDON**  
**£15,493 - £20,032**



CENTRAL ELECTRICITY  
GENERATING BOARD  
HEADQUARTERS

The Operations Division of the Central Electricity Generating Board is responsible for managing the Board's energy/cost minimisation process from fuel sources to bulk supply points and for undertaking the control of the power supply system. The Production Planning Department forms part of the division and is responsible for the resource planning process.

To help achieve our future strategic and commercial objectives the Department has need for a suitably qualified candidate to join a small team involved, along with other responsibilities in the development of techniques for use in economic evaluations and the appraisal of major investment schemes.

You should be educated to degree level with some experience in a policy development or commercial environment. Experience in the energy industry, while desirable, is not essential. The role calls for a strong aptitude for data and analytical work. Equally important are good interpersonal and communication skills and the potential for broader responsibility in due course. The industry is about to enter a period of exciting change and the post will offer the successful applicant a sound introduction to the Electricity Supply Industry.

Applications in writing only, giving full career details and current salary, to Group Personnel Officer, CEGB, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU by the 18th July 1988. Quote reference PA 5252.

secretarial  
opportunities  
abroad

## Requirements:

You will need to be under 36, have 4 years' relevant experience. We are specially interested in people whose English is faultless and who have a high level of proficiency in typing. Candidates (m/f) should not therefore be put off by the requirement that they need to possess some knowledge of a second official language of the European Communities (such as French).

## Benefits:

You will appreciate an agreeable and peaceful existence in the heart of Europe. Living costs are not overall higher than in the British Isles. Salary levels are outstanding by national and international standards and a special Community tax is imposed on salaries which are accordingly free of income tax. There are a number of excellent fringe benefits.

## Applications:

Full details and the obligatory application form may be obtained on request in writing preferably on a postcard (ref. Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 165 of 24 June 1988 - open competition no. CJ 86/88) from the Press and Information Office of the Commission of the European Communities:

◆ 8, Storey's Gate, London SW1P 3AT;

◆ 4, Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Please note: the final date for posting applications is 10 August 1988.

\* this limit may be increased, notably for persons who have had to interrupt their work to look after a young child.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, L-2925 LUXEMBOURG



# Spot on for a career in management consultancy.

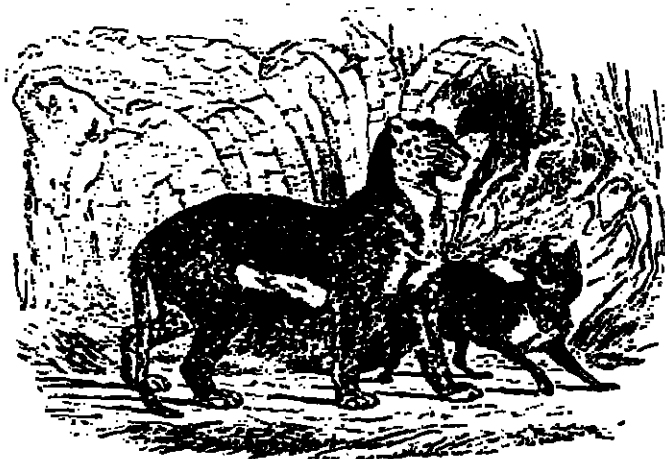


TABLE 194

## THE LEOPARD AND THE FOX

A LEOPARD and a Fox had a contest which was the finer creature of the two. The Leopard put forward the beauty of its numberless spots; but the Fox replied — "It is better to have a versatile mind than a variegated body."

Aesop's fable, the Leopard and the Fox, is perhaps a highly relevant description of the type of people we need — alert, astute, business professionals in their 20s or early 30s, with quick, incisive minds, who have the range and potential to grow a successful career as a Management Consultant with Touche Ross. The role is in the development of practical solutions to a diversity of problems stemming from commerce, industry and government departments.

We have earned a reputation for technical excellence — whilst ensuring that each strategy is successfully completed through meticulous planning, support and implementation. Furthermore, we have probably grown (and are still growing) at a faster rate than our major competitors; a fact which in itself should tell you something about us.

Now we would like you to tell us something about yourself. The things we particularly want to hear can be summarised as: sound business judgement; proven communication skills; disciplined reporting style; and a high level of personal motivation. If you can add to these an appetite for challenge and variety, then we think we should be talking.

Career and salary development in our London and regional offices can be rapid for the high achiever — the only limiting factor is yourself! £25-35,000 plus a car is on offer, dependent upon your current level. And bear in mind please, that a future with Touche Ross will almost certainly knock spots off whatever you're doing now!

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A degree or equivalent professional qualification and 5-6 years relevant experience of:-

- ☐ Commercial Applications
- ☐ Banking and Finance
- ☐ Government and Public Corporations
- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Computer Security

Please write to Richard Bulgin (Ref 2946/IT)

### ACCOUNTANTS/MBAs

Young accountants (under 30) or senior MBAs, with a good first degree and successful record in:-

- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Retail/Distribution
- ☐ Financial Services
- ☐ Hotel & Leisure
- ☐ Healthcare

Please write to Michael Hurton (Ref 2946/OC)

with full cv and salary details, at:

Touche Ross Management Consultants,  
Thames Inn House, 3/4 Holborn Circus, London EC1N 2HB.  
Telephone: 01-353 7361.

**Touche Ross**  
Management Consultants

## LICENCE ADMINISTRATOR

Are you an excellent administrator with legal training?

Central Television Enterprises is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Central Independent Television and deals with the distribution and sale of programmes internationally.

We are seeking a person to take responsibility for the efficient running of our Licence Administration Section. You would be negotiating contractual points on licences for transmission of our programme catalogue abroad, arranging copyright registrations and maintaining licence histories.

Applicants must have the experience and ability to draft, analyse and précis legal documents.

If you also speak Italian or German this would be an advantage.

If you want to join us please telephone our 24-hour answering service on 01-487 3910.

**CENTRAL**

## FLEMINGS

### TRUSTEE AND TAX CLERK

A self-motivated young person is sought for the Trustee Department.

A willingness to learn and fit in with a friendly team are essential requirements for this interesting position, together with numerical and a good standard of English. Experience preferred, but not essential as training will be given.

An attractive salary is offered together with the usual banking benefits and excellent working conditions.

Applicants should write enclosing a brief curriculum vitae to:

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25 Cophall Avenue  
London EC2R 7DR



## RAFOFFICER CAREERS

There are dozens of different careers available in the RAF right now, if you would enjoy doing a job which is not only more exciting and rewarding than just about any other career, but is also absolutely vital to the defence of Britain and our NATO allies.

The RAF needs quick-witted individuals with many different specialist skills who will enjoy working as a team while remaining expert in their own field.

A commission in the RAF can be for as little as three years in the Ground Branches. But from Aircrew, we expect at least five years' productive service. (It costs over one million pounds to train one Pilot.) Longer commissions are also available in all Branches. With the exception of Aircrew, most posts are open to both men and women.

### PILOT & NAVIGATOR.

It takes two to fly a Tornado. The Pilot concentrates on getting where you're going fast. The Navigator concentrates on what you're doing, choosing the weapons systems and the Electronic Counter Measures you'll need. Together, you make the Tornado one of the most effective weapons in NATO's vital front-line defence.

If you already know something about flying, that's great. If you don't, we'll teach you everything you need to know for your part in the Tornado's double-act.

For instance, we'll take a Pilot from flying a Chipmunk on to a Jet Provost. Then to a Hawk and on to a Tornado GRI travelling at 2500 feet at high speed.

To apply to join the RAF as a Pilot or Navigator you must be at least 17. The upper age limit for Pilots on entry is 24, and for Navigators 28.

### ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING.

If you're an interest in the very latest technology, we'll give you the chance to work with some of the world's most sophisticated computer hardware and software and radar systems. Our computer-driven mobile radar system, for example, provides high-speed identification through the use of solid-state and 3D techniques with phased array aerials and has a self-diagnosing fault tracer.

From telecommunications and ground-based navigational aid to airborne early warning and satellite communications, the RAF relies on its Electronic Engineers to make sure that all our hardware and software remains the state-of-the-art.

Age on entry up to 39.

### AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.

You will be responsible for controlling the flow of traffic on a busy RAF airfield at home or abroad, or at an area radar unit with control over large areas of the United Kingdom.

Your "customers" will range from heavy transports to fast jet

fighters and the instructions you give them will ensure that they operate safely and efficiently by day and by night in all weather conditions.

You may find yourself alongside civilian air traffic controllers, ensuring the swift and safe flow of both military and civilian air traffic. Air Traffic Control is a challenging and fascinating task where no two days are ever the same.

Age on entry normally up to 30.

### FIGHTER CONTROL.

Become the eyes and ears of Britain's first line of defence. You'll lead a team whose job is to identify and monitor every aircraft in the sector for which it is responsible.

If potentially hostile or unidentified aircraft enter our airspace, you'll give our interceptor aircraft the order to scramble and you will guide our aircraft onto the target.

You'll be in charge of highly advanced radars and computers, operating from the air or from the ground and tracking any air threat, from low-flying aircraft to satellites.

You may also be given the highly specialised training required to maintain and develop the extremely sophisticated software which is the heart of our air defence system.

Age on entry normally up to 30.

### EDUCATION & TRAINING.

The main requirement in the Education Specialisation is for graduates in engineering, mathematics, physics and computer science, preferably with a post-graduate certificate in Education or with some teaching experience. But we can also teach you how to teach.

Other degrees will also be considered, particularly foreign languages.

The job is to keep our key personnel up to date with the latest advances in electronics, computer technology, radar and electrical engineering. You'll help to construct and manage training programmes and teach in some of the best equipped training schools in the country with students who are eager to learn.

Age on entry up to 39.

### WHAT NOW?

The qualifications needed to join the RAF vary according to the Branch in which you are interested, from a few GCSEs up to a university degree.

If you are studying for A-levels or planning to go to university, ask us about RAF Sponsorships.

To find out more about a career as an RAF Officer, post the coupon. If you would rather call in at your local RAF Careers Information Office (in the phone book under Royal Air Force), please complete this coupon and take it with you.

Please send the more information about a career as an RAF Officer. Post to: Group Captain Peter Canning, (OC) Officer Careers (06/27/06), Stannmore HA7 4PZ.

Full name (Mr, Mrs, Ms)  
Address

Postcode Date of birth

Present or intended qualifications



**RAF OFFICER**

The Armed Forces are Equal Opportunity Employers under the terms of The Race Relations Act 1976.

## Application Development Manager Membrane Technology

Up to £22,500

Rural Oxfordshire

Our client, a rapidly expanding member of a multi-national organisation, is a leader in the development of sophisticated membrane technology for an extensive range of scientific and biomedical applications.

Business growth has created an opportunity for a project management professional to take control of a team responsible for the technical development of new products.

This will involve extensive liaison with the company's R&D, Marketing and Sales departments and with customers worldwide — so, expertise in separations applications, technical services, product development or R&D is essential.

Aged 30-40, you must have a PhD in Chemistry, Biochemistry or Chemical Engineering plus at least five years' experience in either a pharmaceutical, medical instrumentation, plastics or high technology ceramics environment. Sound man-management skills will be enhanced by well-developed communication abilities.

In return, there's an excellent salary and benefits package, including assistance with relocation where necessary and, above all, outstanding career opportunities with a progressive organisation.

Interested? Please telephone Barry Witt on 021-436 1385 (office hours) or 06845 66477 (evenings) or write with full CV quoting Ref. LS 839 to:

Austin Knight Selection,  
Tricorn House, 51-53 Hagley  
Road, Edgbaston,  
Birmingham B16 8TP.

**Austin Knight Selection**



**Papierfabriken Cham-Tenero AG**

Für den Bereich Spezialpapiere unserer Entwicklungsabteilung suchen wir zur Ergänzung unseres Teams einen

## Papieringenieur

welcher als Fachmann Fähig ist

- anforderungsreiche Entwicklungsaufgaben von Haftverbundpapieren zu bewältigen,
- die dazu notwendigen Labor- und Betriebsversuche in unserer Firma und beim Kunden abzuwickeln,
- die Kunden im In- und Ausland kompetent zu beraten und an der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit im Bereich Haftverbundpapiere mitzuwirken.

Für diese vielseitige, mit sporadischer Reisetätigkeit verbundene Aufgabe, stellen wir uns eine selbständige Persönlichkeit vor, mit Erfahrung in der papier- oder kunststoffherstellenden oder verarbeitenden Industrie sowie mit guter Kontaktfähigkeit, praxisbezogenem, teamorientiertem Denken und den Sprachen Deutsch und Englisch.

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## FUN TRAVEL SAIL

Female crew member for private and charter yachts in Virgin Islands. Will train but living right person. Salary and board.

Phone 01 404 5011 leave message Alan.

## COMMODITY DEALERS URGENT

TO £18,000 + COMMISSION  
Top London Company, excellent training, both sales and product. If you are presently working in the City or have prior sales experience and are motivated by high earnings.

Contact Susan Kennedy 01 589 7975 Marketing Liaison Services

## SENIOR ANALYST

### Office Systems Consultancy

London to £18,500 (under review)

Group Office Systems provides consultancy, project management, technical development and general office systems support to Midland Group.

This appointment will strengthen the consultancy function, which is primarily responsible for guiding users through the office systems development process. The jobholder will help users to identify business problems and potential solutions offered by office systems, and will assist in the preparation of the business case. Project management and the co-ordination of post-implementation reviews will also be involved.

Candidates must have good analytical skills, and a practical understanding of office systems technologies, together with the ability to provide non-technical solutions where appropriate. The need to communicate clearly and effectively at all levels, and to build and maintain professional relationships, demands well developed communication skills.

We offer an excellent remuneration package, including a very competitive salary up to £18,500, depending on experience, (includes London Allowance). Salaries currently under review. In addition we offer the usual bank benefits including a non-contributory pension scheme and preferential mortgage and loan facilities. Career development opportunities across the Group are outstanding.

Applications, enclosing a CV, to D. N. Reed, Manager, Office Systems Consultancy, Midland Bank plc, Group Office Systems, 110 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AA.



**MIDLAND GROUP**

an equal opportunity employer.



**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**  
Shrivenham

A Faculty of the Cranfield Institute of Technology

**Cranfield**

## TEACHING COMPANY SCHEME SENIOR MANAGEMENT/ADMINISTRATION POSTS

As a result of the placement of a contract with RMCS(CIT), for the administration of both SERC/DTI funded Teaching Company Scheme and the Integrated Graduate Development Scheme, the following posts are available from August 1st 1988 (or as soon as possible thereafter):

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - Salary £19605-£24765**

**GENERAL MANAGER (IGDS) - Salary £12150-£15720**

**ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER (TCS programmes) Salary £8675-£11680**

Applicants should be highly motivated, with a solid background of achievement in similar administration/management posts.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Office, RMCS (HQ), Shrivenham, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN6 8LA. Tel: 785403 or 785421 quoting reference TCS 2/88

Closing date: 21st July 1988

NGA No. 695/104. Important: Please return to Brunning Personnel, Swindon, T.A. 10802, The Times.



01-481 4481

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481



**AERITALIA** means participation in the most important international aerospace programmes.

AERITALIA is the leading Italian company in the aerospace sector and employs over 16,000 people in its 14 factories. AERITALIA designs, manufactures and integrates: aeroplanes, space systems, avionics and defence systems, aeronautical engines and alternative energy systems.

The Space Systems Group of AERITALIA has twenty-five years' experience in the field, thanks to its participation in the main Italian, European and international programmes. The group is currently involved, as prime contractor, in the major Italian programmes and plays an important role in European Space Agency (ESA) programmes, such as Columbus and Hipparcos. To undertake and develop new technological initiatives in the design and research sectors, the Space Systems Group is seeking

## AEROSPACE ENGINEERS

for:

- Hardware and Software architecture of electronic on-board systems: performance and operation definition, conceptual design, modelling and simulation, sub-contractor management.
- Computer aided testing systems for the integration of space systems: definition of the requirements, preparation and implementation of testing procedures and use of real time software.
- Space systems structures: assessing requirements, finite-element modelling, analysis and design to component level.
- Active and passive thermal control systems: analysis of the requirements of the space environment including aero-thermodynamics, modelling and analysis, design to component level.

All applicants must have a university degree. Priority will be given to candidates with work experience in the aerospace sector. The work place is the company's base in Turin. A contribution will be made to cover initial accommodation/moving expenses. If you qualify and are interested in joining our team of professionals submit your c.v., including the Ref. 88/AC on both letter and envelope, to:

AERITALIA S.A.I.p.A. - Selezione Centrale/Area Nord-Corso Marche, 41-10146 TORINO - ITALY

## mothercare

### ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

c.£16,000 + Car

This appointment as Assistant Company Secretary provides an outstanding career opportunity. The successful candidate will be involved in the full range of company secretarial and commercial activities with particular responsibility for the Company's worldwide Trade Mark portfolio, insurance and pension matters.

Applicants should be between 25-35 years of age and qualified ACIS with relevant experience in a commercial environment. Knowledge of pension matters would be an advantage.

The appointment is based at our Headquarters in Watford. Starting salary is in the region of £16,000 per annum and a range of benefits including a company car, Storehouse Share Participation Scheme and generous Staff Discount throughout the Group.

Please write with full details of your experience to:  
Linda Scott, Personnel Services Manager,  
Mothercare UK Limited,  
Cherry Tree Road, Watford,  
Herts WD2 5SH quoting  
reference T30/6.



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## Financial opportunities in Sport

up to £13,395 (pay award pending)

The Sports Council is currently in the process of giving greater financial autonomy to its five National Sports Centres, located throughout England and Wales. To meet the challenges presented by this devolution of financial control, we are seeking to appoint suitably experienced persons to head-up the financial operations at the following Centres:

Bisham Abbey, nr Marlow, Buckinghamshire  
Llifford Hall, nr Newport, Shropshire  
Pleas-y-Brenin, Gwynedd, North Wales

Reporting directly to the appropriate Centre Director, the Finance Managers will be responsible for implementing effective financial control systems; maintaining a computerised ledger system; preparing annual budgets; monitoring income and expenditure and providing comprehensive financial management information and statistics. They will receive full support from, and work in close liaison with, Sports Council central finance staff.

Holders of these newly created posts will play an important role in the efficient running and further development of these very attractive sporting centres. They should have at least two years broad-based finance/accounting experience (embracing new technology) and will be expected to contribute considerable qualities of enthusiasm and professionalism to an environment of change. Relocation expenses, up to maximum of £5,000, will be payable in approved cases.

For an information pack and application form send a POSTCARD to Linda Anne Silver, (quoting ref. 65/88/CPM), Personnel Unit, The Sports Council, 16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0DP. Tel: 01 388 1277 ext 209. Closing date for applications: 18 July 1988.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER



## Liaison Officer

### London

The BIM is at the forefront of exciting new developments in the world of management. The Institute is looking for a graduate, preferably in an economic/business discipline with a minimum of 18 months business experience to work in the Representation Unit.

The Liaison Officer researches and puts forward the views of the Institute's large membership to Government, Parliament and national opinion makers. This involves keeping up-to-date with all relevant UK and European legislation and policy relevant to management; drafting detailed submissions, reports, and briefings; carrying out surveys; and keeping members informed on external policy.

Applicants should have a high degree of intellectual ability, a reliable memory, good speed of reaction, accuracy, ability to work under pressure, and systematic administration. An understanding of computers would be useful.

Starting salary c.£14k.

Please send C.V. or write for an application form to:  
Personnel Department,  
British Institute of Management,  
Management House, Cottingham  
Road, Corby, Northants NN17 1TT.  
Telephone 0536 204222.



## Richmond the Growth Area for Computing Consultants

£20-25k OTE + Car Package  
KPG is on the move

Our prestigious new offices in Richmond reflect our leading position in the highly competitive Computer Recruitment business, and our expanding team of experienced consultants continues to set the standards that others like to follow.

Our expansion is the response to a growing need for expertise in recruitment consultancy, and we are now seeking further self-motivated and ambitious people who see a move to KPG as an opportunity to achieve a higher level of personal success.

The successful applicants will have already achieved an enviable record in sales. You will be joining our Operations Division, and should have the ability to succeed in a competitive, dynamic and challenging environment.

These positions - which offer attractive salary and benefits packages - are for ambitious people who will enjoy the opportunity to determine their own success. If that sounds like you, call Paul Brennan on 01-948 5922 (during office hours). Alternatively, write to him at:



KPG Computer Support  
Services Ltd.,  
Onslow Hall,  
Little Green,  
Richmond,  
Surrey TW9 1QR.

01-948 5922

## PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY

### Solicitors

To £25,000 Essex

This medium-sized, well-established but rapidly expanding firm of solicitors, operating at four locations within the county, seeks a capable and experienced individual to take charge of all administration and accountancy.

Essential tasks will be the development of systems including increased use of information technology, particularly to cater for planned expansion, as well as efficient day to day administration which will include recruitment and supervision of purchasing.

ACIS or a professional accountancy qualification is desirable, but practical experience of accountancy allied to broadly based administrative and interpersonal skills could be equally acceptable. It is unlikely that anyone under the age of 35 will possess the experience to handle this new and senior role effectively.

Interviews at our Essex or London offices.

Applications in strictest confidence to J M Selby:  
PETER NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATES LIMITED  
Specialist Selection Consultants  
Mildmay House, Foundry Lane,  
Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex CM0 8BL.  
Tel: (0621) 783783 or evenings (0621) 52516

## ARE YOU TRAINING FOR SUCCESS?

We are a successful Life Assurance Company rapidly increasing our market share in the financial services industry. Our success is attributed to our highly motivated, professional nationwide salesforce of 850 Sales Consultants.

Due to corporate growth, expansion and diversity of product range, a vacancy has arisen for a

### TRAINING OFFICER

Reporting to the Sales Training Manager your responsibilities will include:

- Liaising with Regional, Divisional and Branch Managers on management training needs.
- Assisting the Training Manager with the Management Development programme.
- Designing and reviewing management training material.
- Training Regional, Divisional and Branch Managers.

As the successful candidate you will have at least three years' experience in a sales management role and two years' experience of management training and development. Experience of the Life Assurance industry is an advantage. Excellent interpersonal skills and personal presentation are essential, as is the ability to work as a member of a team.

In addition to a competitive salary, Liberty Life can offer you continued career development, company car, 20 days' annual leave (increasing with length of service), life assurance cover, non-contributory pension scheme and sports and social club.

If you want to turn Liberty Life's success into your success, write with full details (including salary expectations) to:

Miss Feherty, Personnel Officer,  
Liberty Life Assurance  
Company Ltd.,  
Liberty House,  
Station Road,  
New Barnet, Herts, EN5 1PA



## SALES TRAINING OFFICER

Commercial Union Financial Services Limited advises people from all walks of life on financial arrangements to meet their current and future needs.

And thanks to the quality of our highly trained Consultants, we're enjoying one of the most remarkable periods of corporate growth ever seen in the financial sector.

As the SALES TRAINING OFFICER, you'll not only take the responsibility for conducting and organising the day-to-day running of the Sales Courses, you'll also assist in formulating and evaluating programmes, developing new methods and assessing the Company's future training requirements.

You should have previous sales training experience and ideally a background in financial services, have excellent interpersonal and presentation skills and be aged between 28-40.

Join us and you'll enjoy an excellent salary car, plus a range of financial-sector benefits, and the chance to develop your career in a challenging environment.

To find out more please contact Sarah McKee on 01-293 7500 ext 4612 or write to her at CUF, Bridge House, 102 George Street, Caydon, Surrey CR8 1P.



## YOU'RE NOT THE ONLY ONE AIMING FOR THE TOP

### SALES OPPORTUNITY

We do not open a new office every day. When we do so it is opened in the belief that it will operate with the style, dynamism and effectiveness for which our company is acknowledged.

Shortly we will be opening our new office in Hammarstrand. We are seeking two brokers to add to the team that will operate from this prestigious new office.

Experience of Estate Agency is not essential as full training will be given. However, you will be aged 24+ with a passion for success. Your career to date will illustrate that you have a commitment to achievement and that you never settle for second best.

The financial rewards for those who succeed with Farne Soteria are quite remarkable and you will be asked to sell some of the finest property in the area. If you consider you have what it takes to be a leading broker with one of London's most sought after agencies then please forward your application with CV to Farne Soteria, 88 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JZ.



## FAR EAST LEVINGSTON SHIPBUILDING LIMITED

FELS (A division of Keppel Corporation)

Applications are invited from qualified engineers for the following positions:

### 1. NAVAL ARCHITECTS/ MARINE ENGINEERS

Qualifications and experience

- Degree/Diploma in Naval Architecture/Marine Engineering or equivalent
- Experience in any of the following:  
Design of ships/jack-up rigs  
Design of marine structures or other steel structures  
Detailed structural design  
Naval architecture work  
Computer analysis work

### 2. MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Qualifications and experience:

- Degree/Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
- Experience in any of the following:  
mechanical engineering design  
ships or mechanical systems  
preparation of purchase specification  
and selection of mechanical machinery and equipment  
design of ventilation, heating and air conditioning system  
design of pressure vessel

Interested candidates are required to submit their resume and contact telephone nos. to:-

Keppel (UK) Ltd  
Suite 30  
Westminster Palace Gardens  
Artillery Row  
LONDON SW1P 1RR

Applications must reach us by 5th July, 1988. Interviews will be conducted on 8 and 9 July, 1988 in London. Successful applicants will be required to work in our shipyard in Singapore.

## HIGH FLYER GRADUATE

12 MONTH SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT  
- IMMEDIATE START

An exciting assignment has necessitated the recruitment of at least two experienced all rounders to join a high powered team of people whose responsibility it is to lead the UK into the Europe of 1992 when existing trade barriers will have disappeared.

The successful applicant will be resourceful, hardworking and self motivated with an ability to research and organise a roadshow of more than 200 nationwide seminars with little more than a desk and a ruler to start with! He/she should be a proficient communicator (verbal and written) and be comfortable dealing with people at the highest level. The salary will reflect the responsibility and commitment required by this project but it is not envisaged to be less than £15,000.

Probably a graduate and preferred age 25 - 30 (although we're always willing to be persuaded otherwise). For further details please contact in the first instance Miss Sue Wilson, or write enclosing an up to date curriculum vitae.

12a Golden Square, London W1R 3AF.  
Telephone 01 439 9481

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

### SENIOR RESEARCHER

£25,000-£30,000 package

This leading firm of headhunters is looking for a Senior Researcher to join their expanding team. The successful candidate will ideally be working in a similar capacity at present but looking for a career step. Alternatively it might suit a graduate with 2-3 years' experience in market research. The ideal candidate would be intelligent, self-assured, with an out-going personality and someone who enjoys working as part of a lively team. Age 25-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS  
RECRUITMENT LTD.  
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-493 7799



## PROSPECTS PROSPECTS PROSPECTS

Our Clients, a large national company specialising in the communications market, have commissioned us to find them a motivated and well-presented individual who are seeking a successful career in sales and rapid movement into management. They offer:

- High basic salary
- Company car/allowance
- Excellent training
- Lucrative commission structure

Contact our National Recruitment Manager on 01-729 4886 or send a copy of your CV to:

28 Park Street,  
LONDON EC2  
(Nearest Tube - Old Street)

These positions are open to either experienced or inexperienced sales personnel aged 20+ and whilst graduates are preferred, this is not essential.

### JAMES HARRIS

WINCHESTER

### INDEPENDENT ESTATE AGENT, PETERSFIELD

### MANAGER REQUIRED

A well established firm of Hampshire Estate and Land Agents specialising in the sale and purchase of property, as well as in the management and development of land will be opening shortly in Petersfield and require an experienced and motivated ESTATE AGENT/PROPERTY MANAGER to set up and establish the office with full backing and support from the existing Petersfield and Land Agents Department. The position offers excellent prospects and an exciting challenge.

Apply in writing to: J.H. Harris, James Harris, Jersey House, Winchester, SO23 8BH



01-481 4481

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481



## NEW OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE UK'S LARGEST NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANCY

## PETROLEUM AND SOFTWARE SPECIALISTS

LONDON AREA

- Attractive benefits package
- Highly professional environment
- Advanced technology
- Challenging role

Robertson ERC Limited, a subsidiary of The Robertson Group plc, is a centre of excellence in the field of petroleum consultancy in the North Sea and elsewhere in the World. The company's outstanding track record includes the pre-flotation technical reports of Britoil, British Gas and Enterprise Oil.

Substantial growth in the requirement for hydrocarbon reservoir studies and accurate evaluation of hydrocarbon assets has produced new openings for the following personnel:

**Principal Petroleum Geologists** - strongly orientated towards field development.

**Principal Petroleum Geophysicists** - with expertise in use of seismic interactive workstations.

**Principal Petroleum Engineers** - offering a fresh approach to the management of integrated project teams.

**Senior Petroleum Engineers** - able to supervise complex engineering activities.

**Senior Petrophysicists** - to develop all aspects of petrophysical analysis.

The Group is also engaged in an ambitious software development project (TIGRESS - The Integrated Geoscience and Reservoir Engineering Software System). TIGRESS will make the next significant leap in petroleum software technology and establish standards for the 1990's. This multi-million pound programme is sponsored by three major oil companies and the UK Department of Energy. ERC now requires additional personnel of the highest calibre to participate in this project and other activities demanding an equally sophisticated level of creative expertise. Outstanding opportunities are now open for suitably qualified:

**Principal and Senior Software Engineers** - leading and working in highly motivated software teams.

Applicants for positions at principal level will be required to demonstrate a minimum of 12 years' experience in relevant disciplines. Those seeking posts at senior level should have at least 8 years' experience. Rewards include competitive salary, company car and private medical insurance.

Please reply with detailed CV to: David Wilson, Managing Director, Robertson ERC Limited, 15 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF

Petroleum Division  
**Robertson Group**

## GLOBAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SUN

Does the idea of making MONEY and living in a sun-drenched tropical climate interest you?

GOOD! GLOBAL GROUP OF COMPANIES has a number of sales/public relations and canvassing positions in Spain and Tenerife. We can offer you excellent earning potential, £300 - £1,000pw, sunshine and a great future as part of an internationally recognised development and marketing team. No. 1 in its field.

We are looking for people aged 20-36 who have the following qualities:

**CONFIDENCE  
INTELLIGENCE  
GOOD APPEARANCE,  
SELLING POWER,  
AMBITION.**

If you can speak Dutch or Scandinavian - even better.

If you are sure you can make the grade we would like to meet you.

A recruitment seminar will be held at the Cumberland Hotel, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, London, W1, on Friday 1st July 7.30pm sharp.

(Be there to apply, no 'phone calls to the hotel please.)

## POTENTIAL MANAGERS/ESSES £15,000 PA

Due to our 1988 expansion programme we are seeking intelligent, articulate people to work in our West End based investment consultancy.

No experience necessary as full training will be given to successful applicants.

If you have potential to advance into management at an early stage, for an interview or further details of this superb opportunity contact:

DAVID OR CAROLINE on 01-255 1631

## OFFICE MANAGER PUBLISHERS: WC1

Reporting to the Admin. Director of a progressive company, you will have the day to day responsibility for a full range of supervisory and admin functions.

This is a responsible, varied and challenging opportunity. Aged 30+, you will need to be energetic, committed, able to work on your own initiative, and communicate well. 5 years relevant experience desirable.

Please send full C.V. and current salary to:

Fran Ryba, Personnel Officer,  
Random House U.K. Ltd.,  
30/32 Bedford Square,  
London WC1B 3SE

## STATISTICIAN (Medical Sector)

We are looking for a Research Assistant to undertake specific duties - mainly in connection with the preparation, analysis and evaluation of data sets - with facility of London teaching hospital. Applicants should have a good honours degree in statistics or appropriate qualifications in comparable discipline. Appointment initially for one year can be either full or part time. Remuneration is £13,600pa (or pro rata). Write with CV to:

Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection,  
100 Baker Street, London W1,  
Tel: 01-935 8694.

## TRAIN FOR DESIGN MANAGEMENT

If you are educated to at least 'A' level standard, over 21, well spoken with a real interest in design and have an enthusiastic, determined personality, we offer training leading to showroom management opportunities. Starting salary is relative to experience and our showroom managers earn £28,000pa. + car with the opportunity of becoming a Director.

PLEASE WRITE WITH C.V. OR TELEPHONE

EDWARD HALLATT

01-352 5835

JUST KITCHENS,

242-4, FULHAM

ROAD,

LONDON,

SW10.

## - SALESPERSON -

To work in the Audio Visual and Conference Market. The successful applicant must be a good communicator and able to work on own initiative and under pressure.

Previous sales experience is essential. Working from our Head Office in Guildford you will be expected to play a major role in the Company's expansion programme.

If you think you are up to the challenge call Simon Curry on

Guildford

(0483) 506222

during office hours

or 0836 539184

## Course Administration Manager

£11,000

Company Bonus  
Private Medical Insurance

SHL is one of the UK's leading management training consultancies. Our courses are attended by managers from a broad cross-section of organisations and are mostly run at our residential Management Training Centre in Long Ditton.

The Course Administration Manager is responsible for motivating and working with a small team (two full-time and one part-time) to achieve the efficient running of administration associated with courses. This includes activities such as invoicing, confirming bookings, issuing certificates and extensive liaison with Course Directors, the Centre Manager, the Accounts Department, etc.

Applications should have administrative and supervisory experience, ideally gained in a training/personnel environment. A knowledge of budgetary control would be useful. The job is likely to suit a self-starter with an ability to work to deadlines. Good communication skills are essential.

**SHL**

For further details and an application form, please contact Caroline Pegg on 0372 68634.

Saville and Holdsworth Ltd, The Old Post House, 81 High Street, Esher, Surrey KT10 9QA



## QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES POSITIONS IN PSYCHIATRY

Opportunities exist for the employment of Medical Specialists in Psychiatry on a full-time or part-time basis in Queensland, Australia.

The State Government is developing a comprehensive network of high quality public psychiatry services in General Hospitals, Psychiatric Hospitals, and Community based Clinics, in metropolitan and provincial regions throughout the State.

Subspecialty services such as Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychogeriatrics, Alcohol and Drug Dependence and Forensic Psychiatry are included in certain areas.

Some full-time positions have right of private practice under specified conditions.

In addition to responsibility for clinical duties and multidisciplinary team leadership, opportunities for teaching, supervision, research and consultation-liaison activity exist in many areas.

To be eligible for registration as a Medical Specialist in Psychiatry, practitioners should hold or be eligible for Fellowship of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists or the M.R.C. Psych/FR.C. Psych obtained before 1 January, 1982. Other qualifications such as recognised Diplomas in Psychological Medicine or the C.R.C.P(C).F.R.C.P(C) may be acceptable under certain conditions.

Medical Practitioners with an acceptable primary degree in Medicine from Universities in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland who are not eligible for specialist registration may qualify for appointment to a Medical Officer or Registrar post.

Further information and application forms are available from:

The Agent-General's Office  
Queensland House  
392/3 The Strand  
LONDON WC2R 0LZ

Telephone: The Protocol and Hospitality Officer  
(1) 836 3224

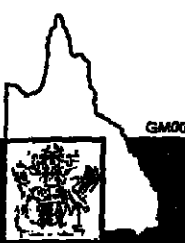
Applications close Monday, July 25, 1988.

Interviews of applicants will be conducted at

Queensland House

from 10th August, 1988.

QUEENSLAND  
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A BETTER LIFE



## OVERSEAS PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

'Los Castillos' is a unique concept of residential apartments in southern Spain, currently being developed by Taylor Woodrow International Limited.

The properties are direct sale only, and we are seeking a top-class Negotiator to sell this luxury development to clients in the UK. The successful candidate will be a key Team Member, and should have a proven track record in negotiating international property sales.

This West London-based appointment requires someone with drive and personality, and who must also possess the ability to communicate with clients at the highest level.

We are offering an attractive salary plus commission on sales, together with a company car and benefits associated with a large successful company.

## SECRETARY TO PROPERTY SALES MANAGER

We also require a highly professional, well-presented secretary with a good telephone manner and word-processing skills, to give first class secretarial and administrative backup to the Sales Manager in this very busy department.

An attractive salary is offered together with excellent benefits including subsidised restaurant and excellent sports and social facilities.

Please write enclosing full CV to:  
Personnel Department, Taylor Woodrow International Limited,  
Western House, Western Avenue, Ealing,  
London W5 1EU. Tel: 01-991 3268.



Taylor Woodrow International

**AMRC**

## SECRETARY - GENERAL

The Association of Medical Research Charities is seeking a Secretary-General to speak for the Association and be its senior executive.

The post is part-time (requiring a flexible commitment of two days per week) and will be based in Central London. The salary will be in the region of £15,000 p.a. Candidates should have a background in the biomedical sciences or academic medicine at the highest level. The Secretary-General must be a good communicator and be prepared to acquire a wide knowledge of the medical research charities.

For further information please write or telephone: Diana Garnham, Executive Officer, AMRC, 11 - 18 Ulster Place, London NW1 5HD. Tel: 01 935 1320

## International Maritime Organisation SPANISH TECHNICAL TRANSLATORS

Are required for temporary appointments. Proven ability to translate fast, but accurately, from English and French into Spanish is an essential condition.

Candidates should preferably be familiar with subjects such as ship construction, navigation and marine environment protection.

Please apply in writing to

I.M.O.,  
Head Conference Section,  
4 Albert Embankment,  
London,  
SE1 7SR

## MORTGAGE BROKERS If you're A CUT ABOVE THE REST

Shyn McKenna are already one of London's leading Mortgage Brokers and during the next 2 years we will be opening a number of new branches.

We are looking for individuals of the highest calibre who hopefully will aspire to management positions within the next two years. Successful applicants will most probably already be working in mortgage sales with at least one year's experience and are looking for an opportunity to show their full potential in a highly motivated environment.

We offer O.T.E. of £20,000 pa, including Basic Salary, Commission and company Life and Health insurance benefits. If you're looking to excel in the mortgage industry, call Ian McKenna or Colin Matthews on 01-254 3200.

Shyn McKenna Plc, The Mortgage Brokers,  
88 Upper Street, Islington London N1 0NP



## SALES EXECUTIVE CIRCA £20,000 + XRS CAR

We are the premier travel agency within the entertainment business. The need has developed for a self-motivated achiever to expand our corporate business division.

Knowledge of the travel industry is desirable, but not essential. The ability to canvass, communicate and convert to the highest level are absolutely necessary.

Please submit C.V. in confidence to The Managing Director, Trimfold Travel Ltd, 1/3 Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BB

## The Worshipful Company of Brewers

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Clerk to this active City Livery Company. The work is varied and includes general administration, committee work and support for two schools. Applicants should be graduates with an interest in education and history.

Secretarial skills would be helpful. Salary negotiable c£16,000. Further details from Miss J Taylor, Brewers' Hall, Aldersbury Square, EC2V 7HR. Telephone 01-606 1301.

## HOME ASSESSOR FOR THE DISABLED

One of the leading manufacturers of specialist facilities for the elderly/disabled now have a vacancy in the London and Home Counties area.

Market derived from private/local authority requirements. Previous experience in sales and experience in the disabled will be beneficial, though not essential.

Salary, experience and company car commensurate with position. Write in the first instance with C.V. or full particulars to:

The Sales Manager, BISON BEDE LIMITED,  
11A & 11B Leadenhall Industrial Estate,  
Canterbury, Co. Durham, DH8 7RN.

## WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.

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25-34 yrs: Progress, Changes

35-54 yrs: Review, 2nd Careers

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CAREER ANALYSTS

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01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

## TRAINEE ADVISOR

An opportunity to gain experience in the recruitment field. Previous experience in recruitment is an advantage. High earnings after initial training with an opportunity to enter management.

Call The Recruitment Officer

on 01-263 9437

City Office.

01-263 9437

01-263 9437

01-263 9437

01-263 9437

01-263 9437



01-481 4481

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

## Administration Managers Financial Services Sector

Thames Valley

Our client is synonymous with success in the financial services sector its rapid growth stems from its attractive products, its response to new business opportunities and a management philosophy promoting excellence, commitment and a high level of achievement matched by high rewards. The administration division provides support for the sales and marketing effort. Its wide ranging functions include dealing with contracts, commission payments, marketing information, sales results, financing and loans, all of which are backed up by advanced computer systems. We are looking for administration managers to join at two different levels.

### £23K + car

- Manage a mini-business within administration
- Considerable personal challenge and visibility
- Anticipate the need for change and innovation

Managing two or three major sections within the division, this position requires well developed people management skills - getting the best from specialised teams - the ability to deal with highly sensitive areas of work together with a disciplined approach to administration. The environment is one of continual adaptation to business demands and requires a forward looking and flexible style. You should be numerate with A levels or a degree. Experience in financial services is particularly desirable.

Age guide: 24-36.

Ref. 2287/T

### £20K + car

- Be accountable for a key area of business
- Realise your potential to manage able people
- Excellent career prospects based on merit

This is an opportunity to manage a key area of administration dealing with finance and contracts. You should have good administrative skills, be flexible in your approach and ready to manage and motivate a highly specialised team. Previous managerial experience is less important than a desire to motivate people to achieve results and high standards and to develop their potential. You should be numerate with A levels or a degree and ambitious to progress to a senior role within a demanding organisation.

Age guide: 21-32.

Ref. 2288/T

In addition to a highly competitive salary, the remuneration package includes a car, non-contributory pension, BUPA and generous relocation. Write or telephone (24 hours) for a personal history form and further details quoting the appropriate reference.

## C Kiddy and Partners

Recruitment and Organisation Consultants

43 QUEEN SQUARE, BRISTOL, BS1 4QR. TEL. (0272) 215275

## BUSINESS APPLICATIONS SPECIALISTS

York

to £20K (depending on seniority)  
+ full banking benefits

TSB England & Wales plc is one of the UK's most innovative and progressive banks, at the forefront of banking technology with its on line real-time system. To meet our ambitious business objectives we have introduced a major initiative to streamline our branch operations by the introduction of advanced computer technology in the Back Office.

We are seeking two experienced business applications specialists with at least four years' related experience in the financial sector to join a specialist team in York. Here you will take responsibility for the introduction, from initial research to post-implementation review, of new methods of operation designed to meet our changing business needs.

Applicants should be in the 25-40 age group, of graduate calibre with good business awareness and have a banking or other relevant qualification such as MMS. Excellent communication skills, self-confidence, and the ability to work to schedules are also essential.

In addition to an attractive salary, we offer a full range of banking benefits including a mortgage subsidy, a non-contributory pension scheme, up to 30 days' annual leave, and relocation assistance where appropriate.

Applicants should write enclosing a CV and details of current salary to:

Karen Curtis, Personnel Services Department,  
TSB England & Wales plc, Administration Centre,  
100 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6AQ.  
Closing date for applications: 15th July 1988



## GENUINE OPPORTUNITIES FOR A SALES CAREER

Comhill Publications are leading international publishers of prestige business books. This year we shall be launching a further six major international titles dealing with finance, business and technology.

We are looking for men and women who are genuinely interested in either commencing or continuing a career in Advertising sales with a first class Publishing Company.

You will probably be between 22-35 with some sales experience, although that may not be necessary. Above all you must have drive, personality and absolute determination to succeed. Our commission structure is designed to create realistic earnings of between £22-£45K per annum.

If you are ambitious and have the confidence to present at the most senior level then call Chris Humphreys or Julian Wickham on 240 1515.

## A Key Role for a Business Minded Graduate

£12,000 + car

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## HORIZONS

## Jobs tonic for the spa town

The townsfolk of Cheltenham have plenty to celebrate at the moment. As they put up the bunting this July to commemorate the bi-centenary of King George III's visit, the event which put the Cotswold spa town on the map, they can also derive satisfaction from the buoyancy of the local economy and the improved job prospects.

Retailing, of course, plays an important role, and has received a fillip in recent years with the opening of two new shopping malls — the Regent Arcade in the centre, and the award-winning Courtyard Development in fashionable Montpellier. According to Tony Burley, group planning officer of Gloucestershire County Council, the new shopping facilities have been very successful.

"Cheltenham has a reputation for being a centre for quality and fashion and draws shoppers from a wide area," he says. "It is a regional shopping centre on a par with Bath and Leamington."

Career opportunities in retailing also exist on the fringe of the town with the development of supermarkets and DIY superstores.

Mr Burley is anticipating a big expansion in tourism in the area, a sphere in which Cheltenham, as the centre for the Cotswolds, can claim a good deal of experience. The stately Queen's Hotel at the top of the tree-lined Promenade has been dispensing hospitality to visitors for 150 years, and in the intervening period has been joined by many rivals.

The town's festivals for devotees of music, literature, cricket and National Hunt racing attract visitors from all over the United Kingdom and abroad. And if the number of new restaurants that have sprung up in recent months is any indicator, prospects in the catering trade look very good indeed.

However, neither tourism nor retailing accounts for the lion's share of the jobs. One of the biggest employers in the area is the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), whose two centres, at Oakley and Benhall, are at opposite ends of the town.

Since hitting the headlines in a spy scandal a few years ago, which resulted in a trades union clamp down, GCHQ has once more retreated into its shroud of mystery, and apparently undergone some expansion. People from a wide range of disciplines are required there, such as administrators, linguists, electronics engineers and communications experts.

Cheltenham is not usually seen as an industrial centre, though there is a good deal of industrial activity in the area. One of the pioneers was H. H. Martyn who set up a company 100 years ago to manufacture church furnishings, sculptures and all manner of craftwork in wood and stone. During the First World War his factory at Sunningend turned out fuselages for aircraft. This activity culminated in the formation of the Gloucester Aircraft Company, which in a



Taking the waters at Cheltenham Spa

**Cheltenham, famous for its spas and spies, is also a centre for jobs, says Roger Jones**

later conflict built Britain's first jet on a site in Cheltenham's Regent Street.

Back in the Twenties, Mr Martyn saw fit to back a young engineer, George Dowty, who had invented a revolutionary design for aircraft landing gear. From small beginnings in a workshop behind one of Cheltenham's Regency terraces, the Dowty Group has grown into an international concern involved in aerospace, mining, electronics systems, industrial components and information technology. It is the largest private employer in the area with well over 7,000 workers.

Dowty, like much of British industry, was forced to slim down its workforce in the early Eighties. Frank Richardson, a training manager, believes the company weathered the storm better than most, thanks to its diversity of interests. The company is making more efficient use of its manpower these days, and he does not envisage any significant expansion in jobs, least of all in the mining equipment plant, which has experienced redundancies in recent months.

Mr Richardson oversees the group's three highly acclaimed training schemes: a craftsman apprentice scheme for 16-year-olds, a sponsored student scheme for 18-year-olds, and a graduate training scheme. The most sought after is the 40-place sponsored student scheme.

He admits finding difficulty in recruiting the right people for the 60 places on the craftsman apprentice scheme. "Parents have higher aspirations for their children these days, and so they encourage them to stay on at school to do A-levels," he says. "A lot of these would be better off coming straight into industry to be put through one of our training programmes. There is a shortage of skilled craftsmen, it is interesting work, there are opportunities for advancement, and the pay is good."

The other problem area is at the

graduate level, both in the engineering and non-engineering fields. "We have to improve the image of industry in order to attract the right sort of people," he says. "We can't compete with the City in terms of salary. However, in the long term we offer more interesting jobs with better career prospects."

Another successful aerospace manufacturer in the area is Smiths Industries, whose fields of expertise complement rather than compete with those of Dowty. Smiths supplies avionics to Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas and European aircraft makers, and earlier this year landed a £20 million order to produce "Head-up" display systems for the US Navy's F-16 fighter jet trainer.

Yet Mr Burley does not expect to see any new jobs created at either Smiths or Dowty in the foreseeable future. The real jobs growth, he believes, will be provided by smaller firms, such as Monarch Aluminium, Krone (UK) and Columbus Plastics, which have made great strides in a short time.

White collar jobs are also plentiful in Cheltenham. The town has always boasted several high quality education establishments, both public and private, some of which draw students from all over the world, such as St Paul's and St Mary's colleges, Cheltenham College and Cheltenham Ladies' College.

A careers consultant, David Eggington, says the area has always had a high proportion of openings for school-leavers with clerical skills. There are opportunities, for instance, with companies who have chosen to locate their administrative headquarters in Cheltenham, such as Kraft and Gulf Oil.

The financial sector is particularly well represented. Cheltenham's best known financial institution, the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society, has expanded considerably over the past decade. As a result it will soon be moving out of the centre from its Clarence Street premises to a larger building in the suburbs of Gloucester. The move has caused little dismay on the jobs front, since there are plenty of other opportunities in this area.

One example is Eagle Star, whose headquarters building dominates the skyline. The insurance group has invested in new premises on the western fringe of the town with the promise of further expansion in the future.

A newcomer to the town is Royscot Trust, whose headquarters building in the Promenade has won much acclaim from the locals.

Just a stone's throw away from Royscot House is the site of Royal Well spa, which attracted the patronage of George III. Though a money-spinner in its heyday, this is one enterprise which is not thriving. Luckily, Cheltenham's current prosperity is based on more solid foundations than spa water, whose medicinal properties were, to say the least, open to question.

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Closing date: 22 July 1988.

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Reporting to the Managing Director, the successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the company's accountancy systems, implementing PC based budgetary and control systems and assisting the Managing Director in preparation and monitoring of financial plans.

Walker Laboratories is a rapidly growing company based in Ely, Cambridgeshire, which researches and manufactures Diagnostic Products for Health Care Market worldwide.

We need a highly motivated and energetic individual who can rapidly contribute to the continued success of the company, and who has the potential to progress to more senior positions as the company grows.

Please write with full CV to Dr Mike Walker, Walker Laboratories Ltd, Cambridgeshire Business Park, Ely, CB7 4DT.

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If you think that you have the qualities we are looking for please write in confidence, enclosing a cv, current salary details and daytime telephone number to Geoffrey Rutland ACA ATI at 8 St Bride Street, London EC4A 4DA, quoting reference 1554, or telephone him on 01-583 3303 (office) or 01-878 8395 (home).

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Bonsai Limited, is one of the UK's top microcomputer dealers and distributors and a leading supplier of high quality PC equipment, peripherals and software.

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- ensure daily office routines are accurately maintained
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- prepare and monitor budgets
- preparation of all internal/external financial reporting
- train and develop staff.

The successful candidate should be computer literate and have good communication skills, they should also be able to:

- respond to pressure and meet deadlines
- lead and motivate staff
- review work practices/systems — initiate and implement change.

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Miss J E Kitchener, Personnel Officer,

Bonsai Limited,  
112/116 New Oxford Street,  
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# Tax Appointments



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Glasgow

£ Negotiable

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In addition to wide ranging technical skills, the appointee will be expected

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To find out more about this challenging opportunity in which the salary will directly reflect experience and personal performance, please send your details, in confidence, to David Kennedy, Manager - Taxation Division, Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



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As a further stage in the expansion of the Tax Department which now numbers over 25, opportunities exist for individuals with personal tax experience at all levels who relish the prospect of early responsibility and are capable of progression to management

positions within the firm.

Candidates must display a genuine commitment to a career in taxation as evidenced by experience or level of qualification and possess an outgoing personality.

The firm offers an excellent working environment, a well developed training programme and a competitive salary package which will be commensurate with age and experience.

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You will control the formulation of international tax planning for the group's worldwide operations. A recognised professional qualification and wide experience of international tax within a specialist division of a large firm of chartered accountants, or the international tax department of a major group of companies, are essential.

In addition to responsibility for the

normal international tax affairs of the group, there will be considerable exposure to more specific areas, particularly those of formation, acquisition and disposal of entities worldwide. There will be daily US contact and significant involvement with other worldwide operations. The position will also require extensive liaison with the operating management necessitating strong interpersonal skills in the successful applicant.

The remuneration package is excellent and will reflect the seniority of the appointment. Interested applicants should contact Melanie Rosling on 01-831 2000 (evenings/weekends 01-354 0222) or write to her, enclosing a c.v., quoting reference 8830 at the Taxation Division, Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



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£30,000

Constant & Constant is a prestigious 20 partner firm of City solicitors with a broad-based international practice, with particular interests in corporate finance and big ticket leasing.

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TEXACO



## Tax Adviser

Texaco Ltd is one of the UK's leading oil companies with a major presence in the North Sea and in UK refining and marketing.

An opportunity has arisen for an experienced tax adviser within the UK tax department based in Knightsbridge. The ideal candidate will be able to:-

\* Inform and advise on all Customs & Excise and VAT disciplines which impact on company policies.

\* Ensure Customs & Excise and VAT compliance matters are handled in the most efficient manner.

\* Bring some experience in, or aptitude for, direct tax issues as part of his/her career development.

This position represents an outstanding opportunity for an indirect tax specialist working within the oil industry, or an experienced Customs & Excise professional wishing to branch out into

industry and gain wider tax experience. Candidates will possess strong interpersonal skills and be able to act with initiative, enthusiasm and show strong technical qualities.

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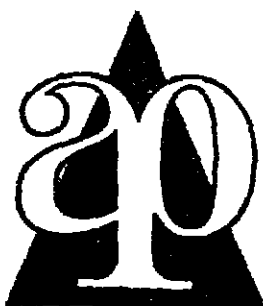


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## Court of Appeal

## Law Report June 30 1988

## Queen's Bench Divisional Court

## Drugs authority can use confidential material

## Evidence of constable's belief in reasonable grounds is necessary

**Regina v Licensing Authority, Ex parte Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd**  
Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Staughton  
[Judgment June 29]

In considering an application for a product licence in respect of a medicinal product for which there was already a holder of the product licence who was also the originator of the product, the Licensing Authority was entitled to use the confidential material, supplied to it by the originator in support of its application for a product licence, without the originator's consent.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments when it allowed the appeal of the Licensing Authority against the decision of Mr Justice Henry (The Times January 27, 1988) and set aside his order of February 23, 1988, when he granted the application for judicial review of Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd ("SKF") by way of declaration that in considering an application for a product licence in respect of a medicinal product containing Cimetidine made pursuant to the amended European Communities (Medicines) Regulations 1976 (SI 1976/1017) as amended, the Licensing Authority might not for the purpose of such application use, refer to or have recourse to any confidential information supplied to it by SKF in connection with any application by SKF for a product licence in respect of such a product without the express consent of SKF.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Miss Helen Rogers for the Licensing Authority; Mr Jonathan Sampson, QC and Mr Thomas Sharpe for SKFL; Mr Henry Carr for Harris Pharmaceuticals Ltd, intervening; Mr Jeremy Lever, QC and Mr Derrick Turfitt for SKF.

**LORD JUSTICE DILLON** said that Cimetidine had proved useful and popular because of its capacity for controlling gastric

acid secretion and healing peptic ulceration, and was marketed by SKF in Britain under the brand name Tagamet. It was covered by UK patents belonging to SKF.

The patents, granted in 1972, were due to expire in March 1988, their duration was extended in 1982 by the Patents Act 1977 on the basis that during the extra four years the patents would be treated as "licences of right".

There were consequently several applications for licences of right under SKF's Cimetidine patents. Before marketing his product, which would be a generic form of Cimetidine, the applicant needed in addition to the licence under the 1977 Act a product licence under section 7(2) and (3) of the Medicines Act 1968.

Two such applicants were granted leave to be heard as interveners in the court below in opposition to SKF's judicial review application, and the present court had allowed them to be heard in support of the Licensing Authority's appeal.

For many years the procedure and requirements for obtaining a product licence had been governed by European Communities (Medicines) Regulations 1976 (SI 1976/1017) as amended, the Licensing Authority might not for the purpose of such application use, refer to or have recourse to any confidential information supplied to it by SKF in connection with any application by SKF for a product licence in respect of such a product without the express consent of SKF.

By article 3 of Directive 65/65, no proprietary medicinal product could be placed on the market in a member state unless authorized by the competent authority of that state, and the information an applicant for a product licence had to supply was set out in article 4, and in particular paragraph 3.

Such information included a great deal of scientific material, the result of extensive research and testing which, in the case of a new medicinal product, would have been conducted by the originator.

It was not in doubt that any research-oriented pharmaceutical company such as SKF

incurred much expense on research and testing for any new medicinal product which was successful and proved valuable, nor that to obtain its product licence for the various formulations of Cimetidine much scientific information was supplied by it to the Licensing Authority, which information it rightly regarded as confidential and was reluctant to make available for the benefit of any competitor.

Mr Justice Henry had granted the decision in SKF's favour primarily because he construed the word "demonstrate" in Directive 65/65/EEC, which amended Directive 65/65/EEC, as imposing an obligation that an application under that directive, unless SKF gave its consent, depended solely and exclusively on material supplied by the applicant.

Mr Justice Henry also considered that as a matter of English law the Licensing Authority owed an obligation of confidence to SKF in respect of the confidential information it supplied to it, and that it was a breach of that duty of confidence if the authority used the information when considering other companies' applications for product licences.

The Licensing Authority, while accepting that a duty of confidence was owed in the sense that it was not entitled to make the confidential information available gratuitously to SKF's rivals, nevertheless claimed entitlement to use it in discharging its statutory and EEC functions, particularly in relation to Cimetidine, and as part of its general store of scientific knowledge in considering applications for product licences.

His Lordship said that the court had to adopt a practical approach to the problems set by the case, and to eschew sophisticated distinctions as to what was or was not permissible for the Licensing Authority to do. The problems depended, essentially, on questions of Community law and not those of domestic law. The Directives had to be construed by an

appropriately purposive approach, and not by the somewhat rigidly linguistic approach sometimes considered appropriate by English courts for the construction of documents.

His Lordship, having considered the position of the Directives (65/65, 75/318 and 87/211) in the scheme of Community law and discerned their purposes as indicated in their recitals, was unable to attach the same weight as Mr Justice Henry did to the word "demonstrate" in Directive 87/211.

The use of the word was fairly ordinary and did not cast any special burden of proof on the applicant; nor was the Licensing Authority restricted to looking only at material produced by the applicant.

In addition, if there was any right under English law (as opposed to Community law) for SKF to restrain the Licensing Authority from disclosing any of SKF's confidential information without SKF's consent, that right under domestic law was overridden by the requirements of Community law.

On the ground of Community law the appeal had to be allowed. An alternative approach to the question of confidentiality, under English law, did SKF have a right, founded on breach of confidence and the law relating to confidential information, to object to the proposed use of its confidential information without its consent?

His Lordship said that there was no doubt that in an appropriate context, unauthorized use of confidential material by the recipient could be restrained as much as unauthorized disclosure to a third party; it did not, however, follow that use of information would necessarily be restrained just because disclosure of it would be restrained.

The crucial question was whether the use to which the Licensing Authority proposed to put the information would be an unauthorized use, to the detriment of SKF as the party who communicated the information.

In the context of a licensing scheme set up in the public interest for the protection of health and life, it had to be clear that all information supplied to the Licensing Authority by any applicants had to be available to the authority as a general fund of knowledge to avoid dangers to health and life. One could imagine the public outcry if that was not so.

The protection of public health was the fundamental purpose of the licensing scheme under the 1968 Act. It was a purpose of great public importance, so that it was not conceivable to suppose that the Licensing Authority was not free to have regard to any information in its possession if that information might be relevant to the discharge of its duty.

Because of the importance of the protection of public health, the licensing procedure under the 1968 Act had since that date become linked to Community law.

The harmonizing of the national laws of the member states into a uniform procedure was in itself an important purpose where matters of public health were concerned.

In supplying confidential information to the Licensing Authority, SKF was bound by the overriding public purposes of the 1968 Act in its context in Community law, namely, the purposes of the protection of public health and of harmonizing practice throughout the Community and removing obstacles to trade between member states of the Community.

The Licensing Authority was, as a matter of English law, entitled to use that information without further consent from SKF, at its discretion in performing any of its functions as Licensing Authority under the 1968 Act and Community law.

**LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE** and **LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON** gave judgments concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; S. J. Berwin & Co; Roiter Zucker, Kilburn; Simmons & Simmons.

**Chapman v Director of Public Prosecutions**  
Before Lord Justice Bingham and Mr Justice Hutchison  
[Judgment June 29]

A police officer had to have reasonable grounds for suspecting that an arrestable offence had been committed before he could lawfully arrest someone under section 24(6) of the Police and Criminal Act 1964.

However, where there were no findings as to whether the police officer did hold the belief that such reasonable grounds did exist, a conviction would not stand.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by Arthur Chapman, the defendant, by way of case stated from the Cambridge Green Justices who, on November 16, 1987, convicted him of assaulting PC Paul Sneller in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964 and fined him £25 with compensation of £50.

Mr Nicholas O'Brien for Mr Chapman; Mr John Crocker for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

**LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM** said that the justices had found that on September 12, 1987 PC Sneller, in plain clothes, received the information by radio from a fellow police officer that he had just been assaulted by six youths who had run away.

PC Sneller went to the scene and saw a youth enter a flat. He went with fellow officers to the

flat. The defendant came to the door. PC Sneller told him: "One of my fellow officers has just been assaulted by six youths who have run off and I believe one of the youths ran in here. May I come in and have a look?"

The defendant replied: "Not until you've got a warrant." PC Sneller told him that he had a power of entry and did not require a warrant.

The defendant pushed PC Sneller in the chest and attempted to close the door. PC Sneller ran into the hallway and the defendant punched him in the right eye and grabbed him causing them both to fall.

PC Sneller told the defendant that he was arresting him for assault and for obstructing a constable in the course of his duty and cautioned him.

The search of the flat failed to discover the whereabouts of the youths.

At the close of the prosecution case the defence had made a submission of no case to answer. The justices accepted that the only legal ground upon which PC Sneller could have entered the flat was for the purpose of arresting a person for an arrestable offence as defined in section 24(6) of the 1964 Act.

The justices found that the words "one of my fellow officers has just been assaulted by six youths who have run off" reasonably disclosed an offence of violent disorder within the meaning of section 2 of the Public Order Act 1986 and held that there was a case to answer.

PC Sneller was entitled to arrest the youth without a warrant if (a) he was a police officer (as he clearly was) and (b) he had reasonable grounds for suspecting (i) that an arrestable offence had been committed, and (ii) the youth was guilty of that offence. If and only if PC Sneller had been convinced of these and that the youth was in the appellant's flat, then he would have been entitled to enter the flat.

The submission that PC Sneller had no reasonable grounds for suspecting that an arrestable offence had been committed was persuasive. PC Sneller did believe there had been an assault on a fellow officer because he had been told that one of his fellow officers had been assaulted. There was no reason for him to doubt it.

But common assault was not an arrestable offence and there was no evidence regarding the actual assault upon the fellow officer.

The Divisional Court could not infer when the justices had made no finding of fact as to whether PC Sneller regarded the offence as being an arrestable offence.

His Lordship said that they were not holding that PC Sneller did not have reasonable grounds for believing that an arrestable offence had been committed but the conviction could not stand in the absence of a finding that he did.

Mr Justice Hutchison agreed. Solicitors: Jockelson & Kibbler, Watworth, Crown Prosecution Service, Camberwell Green.

## Travel agency is not a 'shop' for Sunday trading law

**Erewash Borough Council v Ilkeston Consumer Co-Operative Society Ltd**  
Before Lord Justice Bingham and Mr Justice Hutchison  
[Judgment June 29]

A travel agency did not constitute a shop for the purposes of Sunday trading within the meaning of sections 47 and 74 of the Shops Act 1950.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when dismissing an appeal by the Ilkeston Consumer Co-Operative Society Ltd against the decision of Derby Crown Court (Judge Geoffrey Jones and two justices) on October 20, 1986 to allow the appeal of Ilkeston Consumer Co-Operative Society Ltd against their conviction and fine of £400 for each offence under section 47 of the Shops Act 1950.

The travel agency's business of booking hotel accommodation and issuing travel tickets was not at all closely comparable with or analogous to the typical retail shopkeeper's activity of selling goods across the counter or off the supermarket shelf.

**MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON**, agreeing, said that the meaning of the word "shop" had to be ascertained from the context in which it appeared. There should be two stages of inquiry:

1 Were the premises a shop in the ordinary meaning of the word, having regard to their physical characteristics and the nature of the activities carried on?

2 In cases of doubt, were those doubts resolved by a reference to section 74, which concentrated attention upon the nature of the activities carried on?

The services provided by the travel agency were provided on the premises. It was not the holidays or the hotel accommodation but advice about and the booking of those things which the public came to the premises.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard for Mr John M. Parker, Ilkeston; Shacklocks, Mansfield.

The travel agency was not a shop for no thing was in any ordinary sense offered or sold. Unless a business or premises were a shop the proviso to section 47 and Schedule 5 could have no bearing.

Section 74 provided that "shop" included any premises where any retail trade or business was carried on. Accepting that the expression "retail trade or business" covered activities not covered by the expression "retail trade," a travel agency business was not one where customers resorted to the premises in circumstances comparable with those in which the business of selling goods by retail to similar customers was carried on.

The travel agency's business of booking hotel accommodation and issuing travel tickets was not at all closely comparable with or analogous to the typical retail shopkeeper's activity of selling goods across the counter or off the supermarket shelf.

**MR JUSTICE TAYLOR**, agreeing, said that the meaning of the word "shop" had to be ascertained from the context in which it appeared. There should be two stages of inquiry:

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**LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR** said that the following conditions had to be satisfied when

justices made binding-over orders:

1 There should be material before the court to show that binding over was necessary to prevent a breach of the peace.

2 The justices had to indicate to the person their intention to make a binding-over order on the basis of representations made on his behalf.

3 The person's consent had to be obtained.

4 The justices should determine the person's means before fixing the amount of the recognizance.

5 The binding over should be for a finite period.

**REGINA v SOUTH MOLTON JUSTICES, Ex parte Ankersen and Others**

Conditions to be satisfied before justices made orders binding persons over to be of good behaviour were set out by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Taylor and Lord Justice MacCowan) on June 28 in allowing applications by Peter Ankersen, John Ankersen and Sean Holland for orders of certiorari to quash bind-over orders made by South Molton Justices, Devon.

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## Fresh notice not required for each immigration interview

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte V**  
Before Lord Justice Bingham and Mr Justice Hutchison  
[Judgment June 23]

An immigration officer was not obliged to serve an applicant for leave to enter with fresh notice in writing between each session of further examination.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in refusing an application for judicial review of a notice refusing leave to enter the UK to the applicant, V.

Paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 provides: "(3) A person, on being examined under this paragraph by an immigration officer... may be required in writing by him to submit to further examination."

Paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 provides: "(1) Where a person examined by an immigration officer under paragraph 2 above is to be given a limited leave to enter the United Kingdom or is to be refused leave, the notice giving or refusing leave shall be given not later than 12 hours after the conclusion of his examination (including any further examination) in pursuance of that paragraph; and if notice giving or refusing leave is not given before the end of those twelve hours, he shall... be deemed to have been given indefinite leave to enter the United Kingdom and the immigration officer shall as soon as may be give him written notice of that leave."

Mr Alper Riza for the applicant; Mr Nigel Fleming for the secretary of state.

**LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM** said that Mr Riza's submission was that at the conclusion of any examination an immigration officer had to make a decision on the case or serve a notice on the immigrant requiring him to submit to further examination. If he served no such notice the immigrant could not be detained.

If the officer did not serve a notice requiring the immigrant to submit to further examination within 12 hours of the first examination and did not serve notice granting or refusing leave within 12 hours the immigrant was deemed to have indefinite leave to remain.

Time began to run from the conclusion of the immigrant's examination or further examination, each session of further examination requiring its own separate notice.

That was a neat and simple argument but it was also wrong. There were three main reasons for that conclusion.

First, even if it was assumed (and it was unnecessary to decide) that service of a notice requiring an immigrant to submit to further examination was a mandatory pre-condition of carrying out a further examination, there was no reason to construe paragraph 2(3) as requiring a fresh notice to be served to validate each session of further examination.

The factual situation envisaged by the paragraph was fairly clear. An immigrant had arrived in the country and been examined by an immigration officer under paragraph 2(1).

The officer was for some reason unable to make a decision there and then. Further

consideration or inquiry was needed. So the officer served notice requiring the immigrant to submit to further examination. The notice could be in any form (and the form did not specify) when or where the further examination would take place nor what form it would take.

Paragraph 2(3) did not refer to "further examination but to 'further examination' generally. The language was apt to describe a continuing process of examination.

The reference to "(including any further examination)" in paragraph 6(1) meant "(including further examination, if by the officer 'including each further examination'".

The immigration officer created separate offences, had cast doubt on whether more than one information could still be preferred in respect of excess weight offences by a single vehicle on the same occasion.

In the Lordship's judgment regulation 80(1) did no more than set out the previous regulation and that it had only been sought to compress the words used.

It was not a case in which duplicity could occur as the rule against duplicity was designed to prevent a person not knowing which offence he had to answer and that did not apply here. The paragraph had been correct in their decisions and he would dismiss the appeals.

**LORD JUSTICE HUTCHISON** agreed. Solicitors: Carless Davies & Co, Halesowen; Ford & Warren, Leeds; Mr George W. P. Pitt, Birmingham; Shulmans, Leeds.

**Second, paragraph 6(1) applied to an immigrant who had been examined under paragraph 2 was to be given a limited leave to enter or was to be refused leave.**

The object of the paragraph plainly was to ensure that an immigrant who was given notice of the decision promptly as soon as a conclusion had been reached. But the paragraph did not apply to a case where it could not be said whether an immigrant was to be given or refused leave to enter because his case was still under consideration and no conclusion had been reached.

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**Third, R v Chief Immigration Officer, Manchester Airport, Ex parte Ince (1973) 1 WLR 1411 was authority for the proposition that an examination was not concluded until all information was to hand.**

This was a decision on a different point and had, therefore, to be applied with caution. But the language of the section concerned was closely comparable to that of paragraph 6(1).

Mr Justice Hutchison delivered a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Chawani & Co, Southall; Treasury Solicitor.

**MR JUSTICE MACPHERSON** said that the difficulty was that the regulation 80(1) of the 1986 Regulations and the comparable wording of the previous 1978 Regulations, which specifically

created separate offences, had cast doubt on whether more than one information could still be preferred in respect of excess weight offences by a single vehicle on the same occasion.

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created separate offences, had cast doubt on whether more than one information could still be preferred in respect of excess weight offences by a single vehicle on the same occasion.

**Separate summonses over weight**

**Travel-Gas (Midlands) Ltd and Another v Reynolds, J. H. Myers Ltd and Others v Licensing Authority for the North Eastern Traffic Area**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Macpherson  
[Judgment June 23]

It was not duplicative for separate summonses to be preferred in respect of offences of exceeding the gross weight of a goods vehicle and exceeding the specified weight of one or more axles.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing the appeals of various appellants arising out of prosecutions by Mr Frank Reynolds, director of environmental protection, for exceeding the weight of a goods vehicle and exceeding the specified weight of one or more axles.

The appellants, who were represented by Mr Keith Walsley for the appellants; Mr Colman Treacy for the first respondents; Miss Jacqueline Beech for the second respondents.

**MR JUSTICE MACPHERSON** said that the difficulty was that the regulation 80(1) of the 1986 Regulations and the comparable wording of the previous 1978 Regulations, which specifically

created separate offences, had cast doubt on whether more than one information could still be preferred in respect of excess weight offences by a single vehicle on the same occasion.

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## England dither over going on attack

## Scene of many a débâcle

## EVENING RACING

### Kempton Park

Going: good to firm

**6.15 (7f): 1. Blinding (M Roberts, 2-1 fav); 2. Mired (7-2); 3. Charly O'Brian (11-1) ran. V/L: C. Brittain. Time: £2.80; A/L: £1.40, £2.00, DP: £3.70. CSF: £9.03.**

**6.45 (7f): 1. Royal Touch (W Carson, 4-5 fav); 2. Southern Sky (11-2); 3. Humalong (11-2) ran. V/L: M. Roberts. V/L: M. Hart. Time: £1.90; A/L: £1.40, £1.50, DP: £3.00, CSF: £5.30.**

**7. Apprentice Tony Culhane had his claim reduced to 3lb after completing a 10-1 double on Eternal Triangle and Neat Style at Carlisle yesterday.**

## Vintage still travels

Somerset had only to bowl adequately to have worked most of their way through the Glamorgan innings by lunch-time. Instead, Glamorgan were still battling when a cloudburst flooded the ground after tea. Shastri, Ontong, and Holmes had all played pretty well for not very many. Holmes especially so, and Hopkins batted with much tenacity when things had been at their most torrid.

## Border levels well

## All-round Moulded in image

has promise. In the field, he is like wildfire.

After lunch, batting was less hazardous, the ball being softer, the pitch slower. Shastri and Holmes were together for 50 minutes before Shastri was sent back, reasonably so, by Holmes, and run out by Wyatt. Ontong looked mature and competent enough to have made runs in the Old Trafford Test had the selectors shown interest, and

ders name  
WM

# d Botham

have fun

The change bowlers, Fraser and Hughes, were no less successful. Robinson edged a second slip, Neil Haruk spooned a drive into the cover and Carrick, who was less troubled than most, square batted Cowans straight to backwash.

**BOWLING:** Cowan 15.1-3-39-3; Daniels 12-16-2; Fraser 18-2-56-2; Hughes 16-2-58-3.

**MIDDLESEX: First Innings**

J D Clark not out	6
W N Carr c Baskin b Fletcher	3
M A Baskin b Fletcher	3
M A Baskin lbw b Fletcher	2
R C Brown not out	2
W R Brown not out	3
Extras (fb 7, w 1, nb 5)	13
<b>Total (3 wicks, 48 overs)</b>	<b>17</b>

**1st Innings: J S Sykes, SP Hughes, R C Fraser, N G Cowan and W W Davis to bat.**

**FALL OF WICKETS: 1-44, 2-44, 3-51.**

**Bones points:** Middlesex 4, Yorkshire 2.

A W Stowd	6	Andrews	
A J Wright	6	Parks	2
A W Stowd	6	Perkins	2
C W J Albany	6	C R Smith	2
P Barnbridge	6	C Parks	2
K M Curran	6	Ayling	2
M J Lloyd	6	C Parks	2
M J Lloyd	6	C Parks	2
D V Lawrence	6	S Parlor	2
T M Alderman	6	not out	2
Extras	6	10, 11, w, 2, no 9	2
Total	6	(5 wickets, 68.4 overs)	307
K B S	6	Stowd	2
FALL OF WICKETS:	6	1-26, 2-31, 3-36, 4-	
11-51, 5-113, 6-178, 7-219, 8-269, 9-307.			
BOWLING:	6	Andrew 14-5-50-2; Connor 19-	
4-78-1; Jeffries 20-2-78-1; Ayling 23-5-			
57-4; 12-4-23-1-1.			
Wicket-keeper: First Innings			
P T O'Neil	6	W. L. P. O'Neil	2

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## Vintage Border still travels well

# All-rounders named Botham have fun

## Moulded in image



**Young tearaway: Liam Botham, with father's open-chestedness, in under-11s Roses match**

# Holmes safe in badger's set

By John Woodcock

Somerset had only to bowl adequately to have worked most of their way through the Glamorgan innings by lunch-time. Instead, Glamorgan were still battling when a cloudburst flooded the ground after tea. Shastri, Ontong, and Holmes had all played pretty well for not very many. Holmes especially so, and Hopkins batted with much tenacity when things had been at their most torrid.

to a proper length, at whatever cost in speed. Jones and Mollender would not have been taken off before a wicket fell: nor, I fancy, would Marks have found himself bowling after 100 minutes play, even though the ball turned. The first break came when Butcher sliced a drive to Marks in the gully: 13 overs bringing 19 hard-earned runs.

For anyone badly out of form like Morris or for a natural stroke-maker like Maynard, the prospect was bleak. After fighting for all he knew for 75

Somerset must have been	
wondering for some time how	
they were going to remove	
Holmes when the heavens	
opened.	
GLAMORGAN: First Innings	
A R Butcher c Marks b Rose	4
A J Hopkins b Marks	39
A J Jones b Marks	1
M P Maynard kb b Foster	0
R J Shastri run out	20
G C Holmes not out	45
G C Jones b Marks b Foster	17
J Derrick c Bartlett b Marks	0
T C P Meehan not out	3
Extras (b 1, lb 10, w 1, nb 14)	26
Total (7 wickets, 68 overs)	162
S L Watson and S R Blackie to bat	
S L Watson b Blackie	55

## Warwickshire saved by

was finished with 115 of his side's 234.

**WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings**

A J Miles c Hegg b Hayhurst	11
T J Lloyd bow b Simmons	0
A C Storey c Hughes b Allott	0
C J Hogg c Hegg b Allott	2
P A Smith bow b Allott	2
D A Thomas c Hegg b Allott	2
S J Green low b Hayhurst	1
C S Small c Allott b Hayhurst	1
A Ward c Smith b Allott	1
T A Munton not out	0
N Gifford c Workman b Hayhurst	2
Extras (p 2, lb 3, w 3, nb 2)	20
Total (850 over)	200

**WARWICKSHIRE: Second Innings**

150	5-2	1-6	2-123	3-150	4-164
160	5-22	6-222	7-222	8-222	9-222

## Hampshire concede control

By Richard Streeton

being put in. Neither the hosts nor Leicestershire had reached 200 in the earlier match. On a misty morning Nicholas, the Hampshire captain, could have had few qualms, therefore, about choosing to bowl first. There was, however, less grass left on the pitch than before, and by mid-afternoon Gloucestershire had wrested control.

Gloucestershire innings with six fours in 25 runs, but it was determined fourth-wicket stand of 55 between Athey and Bainbridge that showed it was possible to linger as the batsmen scoured about and kept Park and the slips expectant.

Curran and Lloyds followed with 65 together for the sixth wicket before a rain stoppage: tea cost 13 overs. When play

## suspension

A W Stowd	6	Andrews	
A J Wright	6	Parks	2
A W Stowd	6	Perkins	2
C W J Albany	6	C R Smith	2
P Barnbridge	6	C Parks	2
K M Curran	6	Ayling	2
M J Lloyd	6	C Parks	2
M J Lloyd	6	C Parks	2
D V Lawrence	6	S Parlor	2
T M Alderman	6	not out	2
Extras	6	10, 11, w, 2, no 9	2
Total	6	(5 wickets, 68.4 overs)	307
K B S	6	Stowd	2
FALL OF WICKETS:	6	1-26, 2-31, 3-36, 4-	
11-51, 5-113, 6-178, 7-219, 8-269, 9-307.			
BOWLING:	6	Andrew 14-5-50-2; Connor 19-	
4-78-1; Jeffries 20-2-78-1; Ayling 23-5-			
57-4; 12-4-23-1-1.			
Wicket-keeper: First Innings			
P T O'Neil	6	W. L. P. O'Neil	2

## ICC lifts suspension

● SYDNEY: Australia and New Zealand

**SCHOOL**

# Headley's

By George

After Repton were asked to be first at Worcester, Williams and Jordan put on 57 in a opening partnership, the former

## SIX CRICKET

# six of best

### Chesteron

the most dramatic of his six wickets was a magnificent reflex catch off his own bowling.

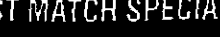
Taylor and Burrow, the

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## POLO

# Stylish Gracida lifts T

By John Watson

The British Open championship, sponsored by Davidoff, continued on the Ambersham No. 1 ground in Sussex yesterday with a league one match between Cowdray Park and Tramontana, who won by 13 goals to seven.

The popularity of the home team was reflected in a great cheer from the stands when Paul Withers found the flags from a 60-yard penalty conversion to make it 3-3 in the third chukka. But Carlos Gracida, Tramontana's Mexican No. 3 —

playing off the top 10 handicap — was riding his favourite mount, Embiricos's Mexican mare, Nona-Noni, in the same chukka, and he was into the attack with some three more goals before the bell rang.

Gracida enjoys the advantage of having a fellow-countryman, Valerian Aguilar, in the No. 2 slot. Aguilar made the No. 2 business to cover the opposing No. 3, Samuel Moreno, and, although the veteran, Withers, played a magnificent offensive-defensive game, Cowdray's

**ramontana**

combination for a long time, never looked as good as Tramontana.

Cowdrey closed the gap to 8-6 in the fifth chukka, but with Jamison's gallant and highly successful defence of the Tramontana goal mouth and the unerring interplay of his teammates, it was quickly widened to 13-7 in the sixth.

**TRAMONTANA:** 1. A Embriques (3); 2. Aguilar (5); 3. C. Gracido (18); back: D. Jamison (3).

**COWDREY PARK:** 1. The Horn C Pearson (2); 2. J. Campbell (3); 3. S. Moreno (7); back: D. Williams (1).

## SCHOOLS CRICKET

# Headley's six of best

By George Chesterton

After Repton were asked to bat first at Worcester, Williamson and Jordan put on 57 in an opening partnership, the former continued to bat freely and in a period of just over an hour his seven fours and two sixes in an innings of 55.

Lunch was taken at 120 for three, but shortly after the interval, when the left-handed Fernan was out, the score was dropped. Headley, bowling at a pace sharper than average, presented problems with his spectacular array of slips.

Three times he found an edge and the batsmen were

the most dramatic of his six wickets was a magnificent reflection off his own bowling.

Taylor and Burrow, the Worcester openers, put on 43 in comfort by tea. With RG's nicely timed rain brought 16 players in for 10 minutes, but when play resumed, Burrow pushed the score along until he was leg before to Hunter for 55. The rain kept the batsmen in Walker played the ball sensibly into the gaps, and when he was joined by Headley this pair kept their heads and raced their sides to victory with two overs to spare.

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# ash swept aside by Becker's power

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

is Becker, who was Wimbledon champion in 1985 and 1986, beat Pat Cash, the winner last year, by 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, in two hours and 17 minutes on the centre court last evening. This was indeed the echoing clash of arms it had promised to be — but as a match it never caught fire.

The simple truth is that Becker played too well for Cash and, essentially, overpowered him. Becker, in fact, has reached the semi-final round without having lost a set. He looks an even better player than he did when winning his two titles.

The match began in the sunshine of late afternoon, with the players' silhouettes gradually lengthening. The stadium was packed and often silent with tension. Between points, ardent young voices encouraged their particular favourites. The court itself was, in places, scarred with worn brown patches.

The tennis was all booming power, with each player in turn bounding this way and that in an attempt to pounce on half-chances. The speed of it all was astonishing. Could this really be only Wednesday — and a quarter-final?

Cash, his unruly hair tethered by a knotted head-band, his shirt hanging loose, his socks busy with patterns, looked the fustier and less streamlined athlete. Becker was relatively staid in his turn-out — but anything other than staid when hitting the ball. His first service and his forehand gave him an advantage over the Australian and Becker's acrobatic volley almost made us forget that Cash is renowned for his quickness at the net. It would be difficult for anyone as large as Becker to be much faster than he was in the forecourt yesterday. His body seemed infinitely flexible.

The power of Becker's returns was such that Cash badly needed his first service.

Too often, it let him down. The Australian did have the first break point, but that was the result of a somewhat bizarre rally that began with a mis-hit. The first break that mattered came in the tense game when Becker clinched the set with a backhand service return that clipped the net and induced Cash to volley long. Cash was irritated by that bad luck.

At the beginning of the second set, Becker had a run of 15 points out of 18, and one began to recall that he has recently been in the habit of winning, whereas Cash has not won a tournament since November. The weight of



Results, page 45

Becker's will was bearing down on Cash almost as strongly as the speed of Becker's shots. Cash was not happy.

Cash won the sixth game of the second set by having the better of some playful finesse in the forecourt. Having put the ball away to win the game, Cash lost his balance and tumbled slowly over the net. Becker decided that, as there was a moment to spare, he might as well join in the fun. So he tumbled over the net in the opposite direction and then turned and offered to shake Cash's hand. Cash was reluctant and the umpire had a few quiet words with Becker — presumably to the effect that it was all very well to have some fun, but was simply not done to make it obvious. Cash was hitting some fierce

backhands down the line, but was not consistent enough in his attempts to match Becker's speed. At the beginning of the third set Cash had two break points but could make nothing of his chances. Serving better, he began to get into the match, and he managed to break service to lead 4-2 with the help of a double-fault by Becker. The crowd had been waiting for some sign of a change in the direction of the fast-flowing traffic. Now it had happened — but immediately that traffic flow reverted to its former pattern. Becker instantly broke back, to 3-4, with a blazing backhand.

All that mattered after that was the ninth game, with Cash serving. Becker won the first point after getting up off the ground to keep the rally going. A great service return on the backhand then forced Cash to volley long. Cash won the next point but was just off-target with a backhand volley. That gave Becker the first of four break points.

Cash served a winner to the backhand, and Becker hit a forehand service return long. On Becker's third break point, Cash frustrated him with a second service followed by a fine volley. Becker reached break point again with a bullet-like backhand service return that induced him to punch the air and do a little jig of pleasure.

Then came the ultimate piece of bad luck for Cash. Again a Becker backhand clipped the net cord. Cash managed to return the ball adequately enough, but Becker promptly hit a backhand down the line to break through. Cash turned to his supporters in the guest-box and, in despair, spread his arms wide.

That left Becker to serve for the match and except for one impetuously wild forehand volley there was never any doubt about the outcome of that game.



Marching on: Mecir reserves a semi-final place with victory over Wilander yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Grand slam hopes fall to Slav

By Richard Evans

Miloslav Mecir returned from a four-week fishing trip in the wilds of central Czechoslovakia to play at Wimbledon, and Mats Wilander so wishes he had not. For the seventh time in 11 meetings, the No. 2 seed found himself dangling on the end of Mecir's line, wriggling helplessly as the languid, maddeningly casual Slav stroked his way to a 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 victory.

It was mesmerizing stuff, often breathtaking in its simplicity yet so difficult to sustain over three sets on Wimbledon's centre court. A great service return on the backhand then forced Cash to volley long. Cash won the next point but was just off-target with a backhand volley. That gave Becker the first of four break points.

just what kind of magic was flowing from Mecir's racket. In retrospect, Wilander may have missed his opportunity in the very first game, when he held break point twice on Mecir's serve and lost it only after a 10-minute battle. An early setback might have tinkered with the delicate psyche of Mecir's moods, which are as unpredictable as his game.

There are days when he can play sloppy, distracting tennis, but the stars were set fair for him yesterday and the crowd were soon being entertained by smoothly-hit forehands, lobs that left Wilander stranded at the net and volleys hit with crisp precision.

Wilander has been haunted by Mecir ever since the Slav bewildered him twice, in Hamburg and Rome, in the spring of 1985, and the spectre of another humiliation on such a famous stage soon

started to fray the sharp edges of the form the Swede had produced in the previous round.

Wilander began making more and more errors on the low-bouncing shot that always worried him, and confusion set in. Realizing he was becoming too tentative and defensive, Wilander tried to hit his way out of trouble, but Mecir was everywhere, reading his opponent's intentions and countering with the kind of angles that would have put him top of any geometry class.

Wilander finally managed to break serve in the second set of the second set, but he had already dropped his own in the first and Mecir struck again immediately to forge ahead 2-1. The back brace, worn to protect the injury which forced Mecir to miss

the French Open, was clearly visible through his sweat-soaked shirt, but it made Mecir look no more straight-backed than usual as he glided about the court with such deceptive speed.

Certainly Wilander could find no way to get himself off the hook as the fisherman rolled up his tackle and walked off the centre court with a deadpan look of contentment. He has dropped only one set so far in the championship — to Wally Masur — and it may not be totally irrelevant to point out that Jan Kodes, the only Czech other than the exiled Jaroslav Drobny to have won Wimbledon, has been helping Mecir with his preparation this week. But, in reality, two more performances of this quality from a notoriously moody performer, may be too much to expect.

## Equality that led to game of faults

By David Miller

It is time the truth were told. The ladies at Wimbledon are, so to speak, without clothes. In the altogether, talking tennis, of course. Were the championships dependent on the women's game, they would go bust or should I say broke. The women's singles prize of £158,000 is wholly out of proportion to the relative entertainment provided.

Women's tennis, and Wimbledon, is taking money under false pretences. Their matches are short on personality, drama and endurance; and on length. A survey has shown that only 12 per cent of the tennis-viewing public is primarily interested in women's singles, compared with 60 per cent for men. The crowds on the two main courts utilize women's matches as an expedient moment to go to tea. Before those hard-working and sociable folk who run the Virginia Slims circuit send out a lynching posse, let me say that I have admired much about the women ever since first seeing Hart and Brogh, then Bueno, Court and King, Evert and Navratilova; not to forget the home contingent of Truman, Mortimer, Jones and Wade.

Yet in becoming more serious, in being led by the energetic Billie Jean and muscular Martina towards a new world of women's equality, the appeal of the women has in fact become less. The reason is simple, though for a man to state it will seem, to the women, outrageous.

It is that the women have become no more than second-rate men.

With their sex being slower, weaker and, in tennis, demonstrably less fit, the women's game could never benefit from an increased emphasis on those qualities when compared with men. There are only two real athletes in women's tennis.



Casals: willing to scramble. Navratilova and Steffi Graf. Chris Evert, one of the most perfect drivers of all time from the baseline, is out of breath if she goes once to the net. She is a beautiful racket player and a former champion of great poise, but many of those women now at Wimbledon have personalities less prominent than good county players.

How often do we see a woman able and willing to scramble as Rosie Casals once did? The lack of depth and of mobility in the women's ranks is evident from the presence in the semi-finals of the 33-year-old Evert, a non-volleyer on grass, and Pam Shriver, who should say a prayer of gratitude each night that one so unathletic can earn over \$3 million from the game.

For 10 days I have advertised two tickets for the women's final, a potential meeting between Navratilova and Graf, in exchange for two tickets for tomorrow's men's semi-finals. There have been no takers. The threat of the *Wunderkind* to the long-reigning queen apparently has less appeal than the queen would wish.

In establishing her domination over the women's game, Navratilova may have done herself \$13 million worth of good, but the effect on the game is, I suspect, open to question. There may now be a sizeable, independent women's circuit built upon sponsors keen to exploit a television vehicle, but muscular women's tennis can never compare favourably directly alongside the men: even if the queen were to share with her contemporaries the secrets of her personal nutritional adviser which have helped her develop such a physique.

Women's tennis now needs to be viewed, for its own sake, as a separate commodity; which unlike, say, women's athletics, it can afford to be. But in comparison with men, the women lost ground, I feel, when they set out to reduce the importance of perceived feminine qualities. The viewing public, which for tennis includes a high proportion of women, is not bowled over by functional girls from east of the Rhine or west of the Rockies, when the alternative is Becker, Cash, Leconte, Edberg or Wilander.

## Navratilova rides her luck as last four will meet again

By Rex Bellamy

The Wimbledon women's singles semi-finals will be the same as they were a year ago. Steffi Graf, Pam Shriver and Martina Navratilova v Chris Evert. Navratilova, though, had to be both good and lucky to beat Rosalyn Fairbank 4-6, 6-4, 7-5 in the deferred quarter-final played yesterday.

Fairbank, aged 37, comes from Durban but lives in San Diego. She had beaten two seeds — Lori McNeil and Natalia Zvereva — in straight sets and yesterday she might have done the trick again. But when serving at 4-2 and 40-30 in the second set she muffed a stiff-armed forehand volley. "I was a little too cautious on that," she said.

"That was her only choke shot in the whole match."

Navratilova said. "She froze on it and pushed it wide. She played very well, I could never shake her. She's a dangerous player and can give you a bad time when you're not playing well. I never got a feel for the ball and was playing totally on instinct and guts."

Fairbank had an even better chance when again, in the third set, she was serving for a 5-2 lead. This time she had three game points, but hit a wayward backhand volley, served a double-fault, and was beaten by a superb cross-court backhand.

They played on court 14, the show court of the North Wimbledon quarter. "It's quite a nice court," Navratilova said, "but everybody's so close."

In the second game of the second set, Navratilova was 30-40 down and swinging into her service when Fairbank stopped her. Startled, Navratilova cried "Jesus" and swung her racket at nothing in particular. The umpire gently reproved her with a resonantly avuncular: "Miss Navratilova, please! The ball boy dropped a ball."

For most of the match Navratilova played below her normal form and Fairbank, above it. Fairbank, an athletic 5ft 8in, is a smart tactician who covers the court smoothly and, in her unfussy way, keeps nudging the ball into awkward places.

Yesterday the nudges were unusually sharp: especially when she was serving, volleying, or returning service. The bandolier-like diagonal stripe on her skirt looked appropriate. She had taken only 21 games from her six previous matches with Navratilova.

Evert has beaten Navratilova in both their matches this year but cannot reasonably be expected to beat her on grass. Shriver has even less of a chance against Graf, who has lost only two sets in their last five matches, and has won 19 consecutive grand slam singles. So it looks like a Graf-Navratilova final.

## The Swede who flatters to deceive

By David Miller

Stefan Edberg somehow manages at Wimbledon to play a champion's tennis without ever looking convincingly a future champion. It was so again yesterday when he defeated the upstart Patrick Kuhn, born three weeks after him in early 1966, mostly with ease over four sets though with an occasional anxious flutter.

Kuhn, whom some were grateful to see eliminate the grunting, twitching, cursing Connors on Tuesday, could not sustain his purple patch of the fourth round. At one stage yesterday he stood set-all in this quarter-final; but whenever Edberg's first serve was working and his cuttlingly flat and wide first volleys were skidding unplayably off the

court, Kuhn was left shaking his head in frustration.

Court one did not help either player. Often a service would kick shoulder-high from near the centre lines, and every 20 minutes or so a squad of gardeners would appear to clear away handfuls of torn turf from mid-court and inside the baseline, and to tread down the lumps. It was like half-time at an FA Cup tie in February.

Edberg, as inscrutable and unemotional as are all the Swedish school, was the less unnerved by rotten bounces: which indeed he should be as third seed and one who has, at 22, already twice won the Australian title. His 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6 victory puts him in his second consecutive Wimbledon semi-final; his record over

Mecir being six wins to four, all in the last seven meetings.

He will need not to have lapses tomorrow. The Swedes, collectively, are relaxed to the point at times of seeming anaesthetized. Tony Pickard, who is personal coach to Edberg, gazed at his young charge from the stand in evident puzzlement. Twice breaking service to take the first set without a ripple, Edberg then fell foul of the superb backhand which had tormented Connors, and twice surrendered his own service to lose the second set.

Without a sign of alarm, he roared Kuhn in the third set, Kuhn allowing himself to lose concentration when arguing with the umpire about an over-ruled "long" ace which gave Edberg game point

for 4-0. Kuhn double-faulted for the game, fretted, and was soon 3-1 down in the fourth.

At this point Edberg, who tosses the ball particularly high on service, developed trouble with his throw. Two double faults and a glorious cross-court backhand by Kuhn in a long game brought Kuhn back to 3-3.

At 4-5 down, Edberg again had difficulty holding his serve, and had to save a point for two sets all; which he did with a fine low backhand volley. The tie-break was the breaker for Kuhn. Everything deserted him, his dismay with the court mounted, and Edberg, 6-2 ahead, took the match with the last of several huge top-spin lobs.

## Unhappy Tyson announces retirement

New York (Reuter) — Mike Tyson, who demolished Michael Spinks in 91 seconds to retain his world heavyweight boxing title on Monday, said in an interview published yesterday he had retired from the sport.

After the bout, Tyson, who turns 22 today, suggested at a news conference he was considering retiring. In an interview with the *New York Post*, the champion said it was now definite. "You can't never

say never," the soft-spoken powerhouse said, "but as of today I am retired."

Tyson, who at 20 became the youngest heavyweight champion in the history of boxing, said he knew people did not believe he could quit. "I heard [promoter] Don King and his guys laughing, but I was serious," the champion, who earned at least \$20 million for his first-round knockout of Spinks, said. "Yeah, King was laughing,

but when he finds out I'm serious, he won't be laughing."

Tyson is aware of the long list of great boxers, such as Sugar Ray Leonard and Muhammad Ali, who announced retirement only to return to the ring. "They think I can't stay retired, but I can do it. If I want to do it, even though I love it, I can stop fighting cold turkey," Tyson told the *Post*. Tyson, who has a record of 35-0 with 31 opponents

stopped inside the distance, on Monday had his lawyer file a lawsuit in an attempt to break his long-term contract with his manager, Bill Cayton, with whom he has been feuding. Cayton's lawyer, Thomas Puccio, said the retirement was just a ploy by the young champion. However, Tyson, who is scheduled to fight Frank Bruno, of Britain, in September, insisted he was serious about quitting. "I had fun. Boxing was good

to me, but nothing lasts forever."

Asked to comment on the report, Cayton's assistant, Steve Lott, said: "I think Mike is such a great, great fighter and he adores fighting. It's in his blood and it would be unusual if he retired." Tyson repeatedly cited the effects of negative media reports about his wife, Robin Givens, an actress, and his mother-in-law as reasons for turning his back on the ring.

## Accord reached on year-round testing

From John Goodbody, Ottawa

A total of 27 countries, including the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and East Germany, yesterday agreed that year-round, out-of-competition drug-testing should be introduced as soon as possible by international sports federations and national sports organizations. The declaration is a large step forward in the long campaign against doping and was drawn up on the first day of the first world conference against drugs in sport. The accord will now go to the individual countries for ratification.

Several British sports bodies, including rowing, athletics and weightlifting, are already carrying out such procedures, which are aimed at catching those competitors who use anabolic steroids to aid their training but then cease taking them before a competition, so avoiding detection in the regular drug tests at events.

The three-day conference, hosted by the International Olympic Committee and the Canadian Government, ended with the drafting of a wide-ranging charter aimed at harmonizing penalties and procedures throughout the world.

The delegates agreed that governments, or their representative authority, should support financially doping controls or recognize their cost when determining the level of public subsidy to sports organizations. The United Kingdom government financially backs the Sports Council's drug-testing programme. The charter, much of which is based on the Council of Europe's agreement at its meeting in Malta in 1984, also suggests that governments should stop the use of public money to support the training of competitors who are being convicted of a doping offence.

The charter further calls on public authorities and agencies to co-operate in reducing the international trafficking of drugs. Last November, *The Times* ran a series of articles showing the extent of the illegal trade in Europe, with Britain often being used both as a consumer and a staging post.

City signing Wayne Biggins, the Norwich City forward has rejoined his old coach, Mel Machin, at Manchester City in a £160,000 deal.

## FA finds clubs guilty

By Dennis Signy

The Football Association commission's judgment on the crowd disturbances at the end of the Chelsea v Middlesbrough play-off game at Stamford Bridge last month is that both clubs must face charges on two counts.

There were 102 arrests that afternoon when Chelsea, despite winning 1-0, were relegated and Middlesbrough took their place in the first division.

The charges relate to a breach of the rule relating to spectator misconduct, as supporters of both sides encroached on the pitch, threw missiles and used "vicious and abusive behaviour". A personal hearing called by either

club could claim that they had no control over the behaviour of supporters in a 40,000 crowd and had done all in their power to prevent any disturbance.

Both clubs have 14 days in which to appeal. If they are found guilty, the clubs could face fines or closure of all or part of their ground.

The FA's disciplinary committee yesterday rejected the appeal of Lou Macari, the Swindon Town manager, against a charge of bringing the game into disrepute. Macari had been fined £400 plus costs for making remarks to the match officials after Swindon's second division game against Bradford.

## Changes in rally

Organizers of the Paris to Dakar rally announced sweeping changes for December's event yesterday, after being fined for irregularities last season. These include reducing the rally from 25 days to 15, banning trucks, cutting stages to a maximum of 18 hours, lowering limits on maximum turbo power.

The number of competitors will also be cut from 600 to 450. The moves followed a fine of FF600,000 (about £57,000) by FISA, the governing body of motor sport, for 12 irregularities in last winter's rally.

## SPORT IN BRIEF



Bubka: record in prospect

Sergei Bubka, of the Soviet Union, who raised his world pole vault record to 6.05 meters in Czechoslovakia this month, will make another attempt to improve the mark in the 22nd World Track and Field Games in Helsinki today.

## Brambani best

Lisa Brambani, ninth overall, was Britain's top cyclist in the nine-day Giro d'Italia which finished yesterday in Rome.

## S Africa tour

A Rugby Union side from the United States begins a seven-match tour of South Africa today, the South African Rugby Board announced.

## Last-gasp win

Pat Gallagher, still a full Welsh athletics international at the age of 40, won the 1,500m final at the European veteran athletic championships in Verona yesterday — then spent 30 minutes being treated for breathing problems.